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Thai Economic Dive Exposes Social Crisis

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

BANGKOK — As usual in Thailand, everyone was smiling: the demonstrators with their red paper flags, the police officers with strips of cloth protecting their noses from pollution, the sidewalk vendors selling grilled pork and squid.

But the slogan of the demonstration this weekend was an angry one: "Poor people pay off the debt while the evil capitalists sell off the country."

Anger has been building since the economy crashed this summer, jolting the country from a decade of heady growth and exposing deep and dangerous fissures in society. The baht has lost more than a third of its value, prices have soared, banks are closing, people are losing their jobs by the thousands and a wave of bankruptcies has begun.

Bangkok is on edge and military leaders have taken the extraordinary step of announcing that they do not plan to stage a coup — once the standard procedure here for resolving government crises.

"Please tell people not to panic," a military spokesman said Monday, in announcing a plan to move tanks, heavy weapons and 3,000 soldiers into the city for a military parade this week.

Most analysts are confident that the era of coups has passed since the last one occurred in 1991. But civilian governments since then have had little success in dealing with hard issues.

Despite a recent pledge by the International Monetary Fund to provide Thailand with a $17 billion rescue package, a sense of crisis has grown.

"Everything seemed so perfect," said Ravivong Sareecom, a public relations worker who was used to buying new shoes and handbags without a second thought. "We didn't expect things to come down so fast. We believed the government, you see."

The frustration with the government reflects an emerging social conflict in Thailand, where the political structure has not modernized along with the country's rapid growth.

An increasingly influential middle class with new values of individualism and egalitarianism is challenging the ruling patriarchy, which has in large part degenerated into a culture of corruption.

The flashpoint of this conflict, fueled by economic discontent, is a draft constitution that is due to be voted on by Parliament at the end of the month, following a no-confidence debate focusing on Prime Minister Chaovalit Yongchaiyut.

"The stakes are life and death for Thailand," said

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Declawing The 'Tigers' Of East Asia

Cash Crisis Shatters Investor Assumptions

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — East Asia's financial turmoil has overturned the assumptions of investors and economists about the region's "tiger" economies, forcing a broad reassessment of economic strengths and vulnerabilities.

Put simply, the crisis has highlighted enough differences in financial vigor and regulatory policy from country to country to show that the tiger economies can no longer be lumped together so easily as a homogenous group and need to be assessed more discriminately.

In fact, a new ranking already appears to be emerging among these countries. Hard-hit Thailand clearly has fallen to the bottom of the pile, and well-managed economies such as Hong Kong, Singapore and even China have stayed or risen toward the top, according to economists and analysts gathering here for the annual meetings of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

"The main lesson of the recent turbulence," said Andrew Freris, managing director at Bank of America Asia, "is that the tigers have to be looked at separately. You can't generalize anymore."

Mr. Freris said he believed that economic growth and stability would eventually return in much of the region.

But he advises investors to be increasingly "selective" in their choices as to where to put their money.

William Overholt, a senior economist at Bankers Trust here, said that Thailand "has moved all the way into Latin America" while at the other end

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Emy Nambiar/Reuters

INDONESIA CUTS BACK — Scavengers sorting rubbish near a Jakarta building site. The government said Tuesday it would postpone $14.3 billion in spending, delaying power plants, roads and oil refineries. Page 13.

Indonesia moves to rein in its current-account deficit. Page 13.

Jakarta Apologizes for Raging Fires

Angry Southeast Asia Is Trapped Under an Umbrella of Pollution

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Amid increasing concern from nearby countries, President Suharto of Indonesia apologized Tuesday for a series of uncontrolled fires that have blanketed a large part of Southeast Asia in smoke that traps pollution and threatens the health of millions of people.

But officials of the Association of South East Asian Nations warned that drought in Indonesia caused by the weather phenomenon known as El Nino and difficulties in enforcing a recent Indonesian government ban on using fire to clear land meant that the problem could worsen and extend well beyond the normal end of the dry season next month, and possibly into 1998.

They said that smoke and smog had affected up to 20 million people in Indonesia alone, with throat inflammations and diarrhea.

The pollution issue threatens to strain the normally cordial relations among ASEAN members as Indonesia is pressured to take more effective action by other countries affected by the smog — Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei.

But the issue could also prompt closer cooperation and tougher action to curb pollution, analysts said.

Opening a meeting of ASEAN environment ministers in Jakarta, Mr. Suharto said that Indonesia was doing its "level best to prevent and overcome the ongoing bush and forest fires raging in our country." He added: "To the communities of neighboring countries who have been disturbed by the fires in our territory, Indonesia offers its most sincere apologies."

The environment ministers from Malaysia and Singapore both called on outside countries with fire fighting expertise to assist.

Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia sent a letter to Mr. Suharto expressing deep concern about the fires, The Associated Press reported from Jakarta on Tuesday.

The smoke is also affecting air travel in the region, with eight airports in Indonesia closed or suffering serious flight delays because of poor visibility.

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Bid to Punish Serbs Overruled in Bosnia

Western Officials in Dispute Over Move Against Karadzic

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Fearing for the safety of Americans and other election observers here, a top Western official has blocked stiff penalties against Bosnian Serb hard-liners for maintaining ties to Radovan Karadzic, the Serbian factional leader who has been indicted for war crimes.

Robert Frowick, head of the Bosnia mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, overruled a Norwegian judge's ruling late Monday that would have disqualified the entire slate of hard-line Serbs running in local elections last weekend in their own stronghold.

Mr. Frowick said the ruling could have sparked organized mob violence against hundreds of Western election observers still in the Serb-controlled half of Bosnia, and would have ruined what he called "the potential for major progress" in the peace process from the elections.

Mr. Frowick's decision triggered an immediate outcry among international officials and other observers in Bosnia, who said it meant threats of mob violence by Serb and other hard-liners would render the international community here impotent.

It further underlined the West's dilemma in dealing with Bosnian Serbs, who despite intense international pressure for the last two years continue to subvert the peace process and remain loyal to Mr. Karadzic, a fugitive wanted on charges of genocide and crimes against humanity.

Mr. Frowick reversed a ruling Monday by Judge Finn Lynghjem, who chairs the security organization's Election Appeals Subcommission, a juridical body overseeing electoral conduct here.

In a toughly worded decision, the judge said that the hard-line Serbian Democratic Party broke election rules by "willfully and defiantly" maintaining Mr. Karadzic in a leadership role despite his indictment for genocide and crimes against humanity.

The judge ordered that all 50 candidates from the party stronghold in Pale, a mountainous area just outside Sarajevo, be disqualified. Although election results are still not final, many of the Serbian Democratic Party candidates there were sure winners.

"For a person indicted for genocide and crimes against humanity to maintain a position or function in one of the leading national parties shocks the conscience," Judge Lynghjem wrote.

In his four-page decision, the judge cited mounting evidence, including 11th-hour campaign posters that appeared on the eve of the vote last weekend, that Mr. Karadzic remained a major force in the party.

In an interview Tuesday, Mr. Lynghjem said he would consider resigning as chairman and chief judge of the appeals subcommission. Describing himself as "disappointed," the judge said Mr. Frowick's decision undermines the subcommission's authority by using its decisions as a "bargaining card."

"We're a juridical body, a quasi-court," he said.

Top U.S. diplomats, who consulted with Mr. Frowick on the decision, were particularly worried about the safety of 17 American election supervisors staying in a hotel in Pale. About 36,000 troops of the NATO-led Stabilization

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Sava Radovanovic/The Associated Press

A German peacekeeping soldier at a vote-counting center near Sarajevo. NATO troops are facing growing hostility in Bosnia. Page 8.

Labor to Quit In Norway as Right Makes A Big Gain

By Charles Trueheart
Washington Post Service

OSLO — The governing Labor Party confirmed Tuesday that it would step down after a weak showing in national elections that saw a rightist party make its strongest advance yet, according to nearly complete vote tallies.

Prime Minister Thorbjorn Jagland, in office since October, gambled the future of his minority government by saying repeatedly during the campaign that he would resign if his party's popular-vote total did not match the 36.9 percent it received in elections four years ago.

With 97.1 percent of the vote from Monday's election counted, Labor garnered just 35.1 percent of the popular vote, and on Tuesday Mr. Jagland said that he would step down after his government presented a budget Oct. 13.

"We will be back," Mr. Jagland declared late on election night after the results became clear. "We're still the biggest party in Norway, perhaps twice as big as the second party."

A center-right coalition of the Liberal, Center and Christian People's parties probably will form the next government with even less strength collectively in the Storting, or Parliament, than the outgoing Labor Party, which lost only two seats.

On Tuesday, the leader of the Christian People's Party, Kjell Magne Bondevik, said he expected to be the next prime minister.

"It's completely impossible to say how long a centrist coalition can last, but I don't want to be responsible for a government if it's only going to last for days and weeks," he said.

Mr. Bondevik said it would be about a month before his coalition government was formed.

The most striking result of the vote was the surge in support for the populist Progress Party of Carl Ivar Hagen, whose campaign's critical focus on Norway's relaxed immigration policy, the Lapp ethnic minority in northern Norway and single mothers seemed to strike a chord.

The 25-year-old Progress Party captured 15.3 percent of the vote, its highest share ever, and will become the second-largest party in Parliament, with 25 or 26 seats depending on the final count.

"This was an extraordinary result," Mr. Hagen exulted, "when we know what forces were against us — all the parties and almost all the media."

Yet, the economic distress that in the past has propelled other rightist Euro-

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Diana's Bodyguard Improves

Hopes Are Raised He May Soon Shed Light on Crash

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

PARIS — The badly injured sole survivor of the high-speed car crash that killed Diana, Princess of Wales, here early Aug. 31 has recovered consciousness and should be able to tell investigators what he remembers of the crash, a doctor treating him said Tuesday.

Trevor Rees-Jones, a 29-year-old former British paratrooper who worked as a bodyguard for the family of the man Diana was with in the car that night, Dodi al Fayed, son of the owner of the Ritz Hotel, was in the right front seat wearing a seatbelt when the car hit a support pillar, killing everybody in the vehicle but him.

French prosecutors have said the driver, assistant director of security at the Ritz, was legally drunk and under the influence of antidepressant drugs at the time of his death.

Two investigating judges have opened legal proceedings to find whether nine photographers and a motorcyclist arrested after allegedly chasing the couple in their Mercedes limousine should be charged with manslaughter or failing to summon emergency aid after the accident.

But the search for others who may share responsibility goes on, and detectives from Scotland Yard have joined the inquiry. A British Embassy spokesman said that officials would see Mr. Rees-Jones on Wednesday, presumably after the investigators have had a chance to ask him what he knows about why the driver lost control of the car in the underpass, and that there would probably be a public statement after that.

Spokesmen for Pitie Salpetriere Hospital in Paris said that Mr. Rees-Jones would not be accessible except to his family and officials for the foreseeable future. But Dr. Pierre Coriat, chief of anesthesia and resuscitation at the hospital, said that Mr. Rees-Jones had begun a marked recovery from injuries that left him with a pierced lung and a shattered jaw and lower face.

"We have been able to take him off artificial respiration, and the infection of his pulmonary injury is under control," a statement released in Dr. Coriat's name by Paris Hospitals Public Services said. "He is perfectly conscious and able to communicate, though he is easily tired. In the course of the next few days, he should make a full recovery."

If he remembers the events of that night, Mr. Rees-Jones could tell investigators whether he, Mr. al Fayed or Diana realized what state the driver, Henri Paul, was in, what made him go 90 miles an hour on an uneven, curving embankment road where the speed limit was 30 mph. Crucially, he could also tell them whether photographers interfered with the driver's ability to maneuver by blinding him with flashguns or swerving in front of the limousine.

Newsstand Prices			
Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	LL 3,000
Antilles	12.50 FF	Morocco	16 Dh
Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Qatar	10.00 QR
Egypt	E£ 5.50	Réunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10 SR
Gabon	1,100 CFA	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Italy	2,800 Lire	Spain	225 Ptas
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.A.E.	10.00 Dh
Kuwait	700 Fils	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

AGENDA

Clinton Goes to Congress on Free Trade

WASHINGTON (AP) — Setting the stage for a bitter fight within his own party, President Bill Clinton formally asked Congress on Tuesday for the negotiating authority he needs to expand free trade with Mexico to the rest of Latin America and beyond.

Bending to strong Republican objections, the proposed legislation Mr. Clinton sent Congress does not seek authority to negotiate enforceable agreements protecting worker rights or the environment.

The president seeks approval of "fast track" procedures that would allow him to negotiate deals, and then get an up-or-down vote in Congress without amendments.

Push on Land Mines

The United States is engaged in a vigorous last-ditch effort to reach a compromise on a land-mine treaty, with President Bill Clinton phoning world leaders to seek support for the U.S. position. Page 11.

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Investors Try to Hold On in Wall Street's Wild Ride

By David Barboza and Jonathan Fuerbringer
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With the stock market swinging more wildly this year than it has in a long time, Billie Taylor is a bit more cautious about his investments.

Although he still has 80 percent of his money in equities, he has pulled back from the market, gently tiptoeing away from stocks.

"Right now I'm sitting on as high a level of cash as I've had in 10 years," said Mr. Taylor, 57, a retired schoolteacher from Kettering, Ohio. "I'm somewhere on the fence because the pundits say that every time this happens the market's in for a major change."

Like millions of other investors, Mr. Taylor has been watching the increasingly sharp day-to-day moves in the stock market. Ups and downs of 1 percent or more have become commonplace in the stock market's major indexes.

The Dollar		
New York	Tuesday @ 4 P.M.	previous close
DM	1.7693	1.7605
Pound	1.5955	1.6063
Yen	121.225	120.175
FF	5.9435	5.9165

The Dow		
change	Tuesday close	previous close
+174.78	7895.92	7721.14

S&P 500		
change	Tuesday @ 4 P.M.	previous close
+26.45	945.86	919.41

So far this year, such fluctuations have accounted for almost three of every 10 daily changes in the Dow Jones industrial average, more than four times the pace of 1995. The broader Standard & Poor's Corp. index of 500 stocks has shown the same volatility.

And the even bigger swings have been spectacular. The Dow had a drop of 247 points, or 3.1 percent, on Aug. 15, only to be followed two weeks later by a rise of 257 points, or 3.4 percent.

The Dow surged Tuesday, finishing up 174.78 points, or 2.26 percent, at 7,895.92, as investors were cheered by a moderate increase in the consumer price index for August.

Thus, even though the stocks in the Dow and the S&P 500 are having a very good year, their gains have been coming in an increasingly volatile environment. While this volatility has been rising from very low levels since early 1996, by many measures it is now well above average, flashing warning signals even among seasoned Wall Street strategists.

"Volatility tends to pick up when you get to turning points," Robert Farrell, a longtime strategist at Merrill Lynch, said.

"Occasionally, high volatility does occur in an up year without a sinister result. But a majority of your high-volatility years have been down years."

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Treasure in the Caucasus / **An Azerbaijani Secret**

Where the Shapeless Is Made Sublime

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

LAHIC, Azerbaijan — The first clue to what makes this remote Caucasian village so extraordinary is the gentle tapping sound that spills from workshops along its roughly cobbled streets.

Inside, some of the world's most accomplished coppersmiths are using small mallets to decorate plates, trays, jugs, goblets and pitchers just as their ancestors have done for centuries. They are the most visible legacy of an extraordinary artistic tradition that brought Lahic worldwide fame.

The soaring peaks that surround this village make farming impossible, so local people turned very long ago to crafts. Coppersmithing is only the most famous. Almost everyone here can turn shapeless things into objects of quiet and even mystic beauty.

In one small room facing the main square, two young men were hunched over a half-finished leather saddle. Nearby, several others were turning lambs' wool into lining for mountain-climbing moccasins. Women were weaving brightly colored leggings thick enough to resist the snowy cold that envelops Lahic for nine months each year.

At a carpet workshop behind the square, women and girls chatted gaily as they sat at hand looms weaving subtle patterns from fresh-spun wool. The weavers do not converse in Russian or Azeri, this country's two principal languages. Instead, like everyone else who lives here, they use an ancient Persian-based language called Lahic, which is spoken nowhere else.

The language suggests that the first settlers on this spectacularly beautiful but forbidding cliff were of Persian descent. Nothing more is known about their background or why they chose to come here, though they evidently placed great value on solitude.

Lahic is connected to the outside world only by a rugged dirt path that winds its way around precipitous gorges and is closed by rain and snow for much of the year.

"Long ago it was almost impossible to get here," said Manaf Suleymanov, author of a book on the town's history that was published several years ago in Baku, the Azerbaijani capital.

"If you were running away from something or hiding from someone, this would have been the ideal place. Possibly people came here to flee from invaders, or perhaps they were sent by Persian kings to build a stronghold against the Russians. All we know for sure is that it is the hearth of our ancestors, and that Lahic people have done great things in the world."

Crafts from this village have long been treasured by collectors throughout the Middle East and Europe. Traders discovered Lahic crafts many centuries ago, and sold them for high prices at bazaars in Baghdad, Shiraz and other great Middle Eastern cities. Today, Lahic crafts are on display in museums from London and Paris to Moscow and Istanbul.

Simon R. Ginzer/The New York Times

An artisan hammering a copper bowl into shape in Lahic, which is connected to the outside world only by a rugged dirt path that winds its way around precipitous gorges.

Inside dozens of workshops and private homes, men and women pull designs from the recesses of their memories and transform them into objects that can be seen and held. Shelves are lined not only with new creations, but also with artifacts that carry sparks of this town's unusual history.

A shallow brass bowl decorated with a stylized hunting scene was carried in a woolen saddlebag by some solitary traveler who drank from it when he stopped by rivers or streams. A dusty oil lamp made in the 19th century is so evocatively shaped that one is afraid to touch it for fear that a genie might suddenly emerge.

No automobile was seen here until the mid-1960s, and although there is now electricity and telephone service, neither functions for more than a few hours a week. Maintaining the utility wires from Baku, 125 kilometers (80 miles) away, is evidently not a high priority.

It is this splendid isolation that has enabled the 2,000 people who live in Lahic and surrounding hamlets to preserve their melodious language and age-old traditions. "Lahic, a precious living theater for ethnologists, has kept almost perfectly intact a microcosm of cultural features which has preserved its communal harmony and social cohesion across the centuries," according to a recent UN report on living conditions in Azerbaijan. "The spirit of the Middle Ages still lingers there."

But people in Lahic realize with mixed emotions that the world cannot be held at bay forever. The population is slowly shrinking as young people seek their fortunes elsewhere, and the supply of copper and other raw materials has dwindled. Few dare to predict how much longer their idyll can last.

"Everything that has changed in the world is changing here," said Nagi Aliyev, a retired seventh-generation coppersmith whose six sons have all taken up the trade and whose four daughters are carpet weavers.

"In the time of the czars, people here were millionaires," Mr. Aliyev said, recalling the days when Lahic crafts were prized by collectors throughout the known world. "What will happen to us now? That is up to future generations."

Within his own family, Mr. Aliyev may find reason to hope. As he was speaking, one of his dozens of grandchildren emerged from a candy store and stopped to greet him. Asked what he wants to be when he grows up, the boy smiled shyly and replied: "A coppersmith."

2 Diet Drugs Pulled Off Markets Worldwide

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The head of the Food and Drug Administration says evidence that two popular diet drugs cause heart defects is not ironclad, but recent findings caused the agency to look seriously at possible harm from their use.

That approach led the makers of the drugs to withdraw them voluntarily from the U.S. market Monday.

The decision prompted the French manufacturer, Servier, to pull both drugs off the market worldwide, The Associated Press reported.

The drugs are fenfluramine, or Pondimin, and dexfenfluramine, or Redux, and are often used in combination with phentermine, an amphetamine-like drug, part of a combination called fen-phen.

New information indicates the drugs may cause heart-valve damage in as many as 30 percent of the users.

Dr. Michael Friedman, acting commissioner of the agency, cautioned that the evidence implicating the diet drugs was not "absolutely concrete," but he said it was nonetheless "a very convincing case."

"We're encouraging patients to stop taking the drugs," Dr. Friedman said, adding that no medical problems should result through abrupt withdrawal.

He said it was unclear what the long-term consequences of the drugs would be for people with valve damage, but there should be no overt symptoms like shortness of breath or fatigue.

"If these problems don't progress or if they improve, then the patients might be just fine," Dr. Friedman said. "But we don't know that right now."

Dr. Marc Deitch, senior vice president for medical affairs and global medical director for Wyeth-Ayerst Laboratories, which makes fenfluramine and distributes dexfenfluramine, said the company was conducting studies of the association between the diet pills and heart-valve defects, and was putting together a panel of 10 independent experts to assess data.

In the meantime, he added, the company decided that withdrawing the drugs from the market would be a prudent step.

Interneuron Pharmaceuticals Inc., a small biotechnology company, makes dexfenfluramine.

In recent years, the dexfenfluramine and fenfluramine were hailed as miracle pills for obesity.

American doctors wrote 18 million prescriptions for them last year. The drugs depress appetite, and phentermine increases the rate at which calories are burned.

The agency had never approved the fen-phen combination, but once the agency has approved a drug, doctors may prescribe it at will.

It has been known for several years that fenfluramine and dexfenfluramine can cause an often fatal heart condition called pulmonary hypertension, but that complication was thought to be very rare. The agency approved dexfenfluramine, saying the risks from obesity far exceeded the heart risks.

Last summer, the first hints of a new danger arose when doctors at the Mayo Clinic reported that the drugs might cause heart-valve defects. They described 24 previously healthy women who had developed an unusual and serious valve abnormality after using the drugs. The government then asked doctors to report other cases of heart-valve defects in people taking diet pills. As a result, said Dr. Friedman, "we now have something in excess of 90 cases of patients with symptomatic heart-valve abnormalities.

After reports of these patients began coming in, doctors at five medical centers independently examined the heart valves of 291 patients who were taking the diet drugs and who had not complained of symptoms, Dr. Friedman said. Most were women and their average age was in the mid-40s.

Echocardiograms, which are images of a beating heart made with sound waves, revealed that a third of those patients tested had abnormalities in their aortic or mitral valves of a type that would not be expected at that age.

Drug recalls are highly unusual. The Food and Drug Administration says that just 12 drugs have been withdrawn from the U.S. market in the last 17 years.

No one initially thought to examine patients' hearts, Dr. Friedman said, because studies with animals had not revealed heart abnormalities and heart-valve defects are not normally associated with use of prescribed drugs.

Broccoli Sprouts Pack Big Punch In Cancer Fight

By Natalie Angier
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Scientists have bred a novel form of broccoli that is tender, tangy and richer by far in powerful anti-cancer compounds than are the familiar broccoli heads. The new rendition are 3-day-old broccoli plants that look like alfalfa or bean sprouts but have a slight zest to them.

Researchers from Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in Baltimore have found that broccoli sprouts, grown in plastic laboratory dishes from ordinary broccoli seeds, contain anywhere from 30 to 50 times the concentration of protective chemicals found in mature broccoli.

These chemicals, called isothiocyanates, were already known to be potent stimulators of natural detoxifying enzymes in the body, and are thought to help explain why the consumption of broccoli and vegetables like cauliflower, cabbage and kale is associated with a lowered risk of contracting cancer.

The scientists said epidemiological studies indicate that to cut the risk of colon cancer in half, a person needs to eat about two pounds of broccoli and similar vegetables a week. Given the chemical potency of broccoli sprouts, the scientists said, the same reduction in risk theoretically might be had with a weekly intake of just a little over one ounce (28 grams) of sprouts.

Reporting in Monday's issue of the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, Dr. Jed Fahey, Dr. Yuesheng Zhang and Dr. Paul Talalay said that extracts of isothiocyanates from the sprouts markedly reduced the incidence, size and number of mammary tumors in laboratory rats exposed to a standard carcinogen.

Unlike other products being developed and known variously as designer foods or so-called nutraceuticals, broccoli sprouts are in no way genetically manipulated or enhanced — they are simply young plants that until now had not been thought to have much culinary appeal.

Dr. Talalay and his colleagues said they hoped to have broccoli sprouts in supermarket shelves by 1998.

Japanese Warning

The Associated Press

TOKYO — The Foreign Ministry has warned Japanese travel agencies not to arrange trips for tourists to the Kuril Islands, which have been held by Russia since the end of World War II. The ministry said the warning was aimed at avoiding complicating possible talks with Moscow over the disputed islands.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Air France to Skirt Guiana

CAYENNE, French Guiana (Reuters) — Air France said Tuesday it was indefinitely suspending flights to and from French Guiana because of security problems at Cayenne's international airport.

An Air France spokesman said the decision to stop service stemmed from violence linked to a two-week strike against a catering company.

On Sunday, fistfights broke out at the airport between passengers trying to board a Paris-bound flight and strikers seeking to halt traffic.

New Kenya Airport to Open

NAIROBI (AFP) — The Eldoret International Airport in western Kenya will open for the first passenger and cargo flights Wednesday, the Kenya Times newspaper reported Tuesday.

The weekly flights will connect the airport with Sharjah, United Arab Emirates, and Karachi, Pakistan, the paper said, quoting a schedule released by African Airlines International Co.

The construction of the airport started in January 1995. It was initially to cost more than $50 million, but the project was scaled down at the insistence of the International Monetary Fund.

A typhoon brought chaos to the Japanese island of Kyushu, snarling road, rail and air transportation Tuesday, the second day of disruptions. Airlines canceled about 190 flights to and from the island and train services were severely curtailed, with delays and cancellations on many lines. *(Reuters)*

WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by AccuWeather.

North America Warm and nice in the Northeast and Southeast Thursday through Saturday with lots of sun, but hot in Texas and the southern Plains. Turning cool with showers from the northern Plains to the central Rockies. Cool with showers in the Northwest Thursday, then milder with some sun.

Europe A fast-moving front will bring showers from Germany to Poland Thursday, followed by much cooler weather. Northern France and southern England will be cool with showers, but sunny and chilly in Scotland. Sunny and warm in southern Europe, except for showers in Spain and southern Italy.

Asia Warm and humid with a shower or two in Tokyo, but cool and mainly dry in Beijing. Partly sunny and pleasant in Seoul, while Hong Kong will be warm and humid with showers. Sunny and pleasant in Shanghai, but drenching rains will fall in northern Myanmar and south-central China.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algarve	28/82	19/66 pc	26/79	18/64 pc
Amsterdam	20/68	11/52 pc	19/66	10/50 c
Ankara	22/71	7/44 pc	22/71	7/44 pc
Athens	23/71	16/61 pc	22/71	15/59 pc
Barcelona	22/71	14/57 pc	23/73	17/62 pc
Belgrade	23/73	9/48 s	26/79	12/53 s
Berlin	22/71	12/53 pc	19/66	9/48 pc
Brussels	22/71	13/56 pc	22/71	12/53 pc
Budapest	23/73	11/52 s	24/75	14/57 pc
Copenhagen	16/64	9/48 pc	13/55	4/39 c
Costa Del Sol	28/82	20/68 pc	27/80	18/64 pc
Dublin	16/61	11/52 c	15/59	13/55 r
Edinburgh	14/57	6/43 pc	13/55	6/43 pc
Florence	24/75	13/55 s	28/82	14/57 s
Frankfurt	23/73	10/50 pc	19/66	8/46 pc
Geneva	24/75	12/53 pc	25/77	12/53 s
Helsinki	14/57	8/46 r	12/53	3/37 sh
Istanbul	21/70	14/57 pc	21/70	13/55 pc
Kiev	19/66	9/48 pc	21/70	12/53 pc
Las Palmas	24/75	19/66 pc	26/79	21/70 s
Lisbon	28/79	18/64 pc	26/79	17/62 pc
London	21/70	13/55 c	17/62	12/53 pc
Madrid	27/80	13/55 pc	28/82	14/57 pc
Mallorca	27/80	15/59 pc	27/80	16/61 pc
Milan	26/79	14/57 s	28/82	14/57 s
Moscow	16/61	9/48 c	18/64	10/50 c
Munich	21/70	11/52 pc	23/73	11/52 pc
Nice	23/73	17/62 s	28/79	18/64 s
Oslo	16/61	4/39 c	11/52	1/34 pc
Paris	23/73	13/55 pc	24/75	13/55 pc
Prague	23/73	11/52 pc	23/73	11/52 c
Reykjavik	4/39	-1/31 c	7/44	6/43 pc
Riga	19/66	10/50 pc	14/57	4/39 sh
Rome	26/79	14/57 pc	27/80	14/61 s
St. Petersburg	16/61	11/52 c	13/55	6/43 r
Stockholm	16/61	7/44 pc	11/52	1/34 pc
Strasbourg	24/75	14/57 pc	26/79	14/57 pc
Tallinn	15/59	9/48 r	12/53	4/39 r
Tbilisi	29/71	13/55 sh	29/71	13/55 sh
Venice	24/75	14/57 s	26/79	16/61 pc
Vienna	23/73	13/55 s	24/75	14/57 c
Warsaw	22/71	10/50 s	18/64	9/48 pc
Zurich	23/73	13/55 s	24/75	12/55 s

Middle East

Abu Dhabi	41/106	23/73 s	42/107	24/75 s
Beirut	26/79	19/66 s	27/80	19/66 s
Cairo	32/89	18/64 s	32/89	18/64 s
Damascus	31/88	13/55 s	32/89	12/53 s
Jerusalem	26/79	13/55 s	26/79	13/55 s
Luxor	38/100	16/61 s	38/100	17/62 s
Riyadh	41/106	18/66 s	41/106	21/70 s

North America

	Today High	Today Low W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Anchorage	14/57	7/44 sh	13/55	6/43 sh
Atlanta	33/91	20/68 s	29/84	17/62 pc
Boston	22/71	16/61 s	23/73	14/57 c
Chicago	26/79	12/53 s	23/73	13/55 s
Dallas	33/91	21/70 pc	32/89	21/70 pc
Denver	28/82	11/52 s	27/80	9/48 pc
Detroit	26/79	12/53 r	22/71	12/53 s
Honolulu	29/84	22/71 pc	31/88	23/73 pc
Houston	33/91	21/70 s	31/88	21/70 pc
Los Angeles	30/86	15/59 pc	29/82	15/59 pc
Miami	32/89	24/75 sh	33/91	25/77 pc
Minneapolis	23/73	10/50 s	23/73	12/53 pc
Montreal	19/66	17/62 pc	20/68	10/50 pc
Nassau	32/89	24/75 pc	31/88	24/75 pc
New York	26/79	18/64 s	26/79	17/62 pc
Orlando	31/88	22/71 pc	33/91	23/73 pc
Phoenix	38/97	24/75 t	37/99	23/73 pc
San Fran.	23/73	13/55 pc	21/70	13/55 pc
Seattle	18/64	11/52 r	19/66	11/52 s
Toronto	23/73	11/52 r	19/66	11/52 s
Vancouver	13/55	4/39 sh	18/64	11/52 pc
Washington	29/84	19/66 pc	28/82	18/61 pc

Asia

	Today High	Today Low W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Almaty	26/79	12/53 pc	26/79	12/53 pc
Bali	31/88	24/75 s	29/84	24/75 pc
Bangkok	32/89	23/73 r	31/88	23/73 r
Beijing	29/73	9/46 s	23/73	13/55 s
Bombay	29/82	23/73 r	29/84	22/71 r
Calcutta	31/88	23/73 c	30/86	23/73 pc
Chiang Mai	31/88	23/73 c	31/88	23/73 pc
Colombo	29/82	23/73 c	29/82	23/73 sh
Hanoi	29/84	23/73 r	29/84	24/75 sh
Ho Chi Minh	30/86	23/73 r	31/88	23/73 r
Hong Kong	27/80	23/73 pc	27/80	23/73 pc
Islamabad	39/102	23/73 s	40/104	23/73 s
Jakarta	32/89	22/71 pc	31/88	23/71 pc
Karachi	33/91	24/75 s	34/93	24/75 s
K. Lumpur	32/89	22/71 sh	31/88	22/71 r
K. Kinabalu	30/86	22/71 r	29/84	22/71 c
Manila	31/88	23/73 r	30/86	23/73 r
New Delhi	37/99	24/75 pc	36/97	24/75 s
Phnom Penh	29/84	23/73 r	29/84	23/73 r
Phuket	32/89	23/73 r	31/88	23/73 r
Rangoon	29/84	23/73 s	30/86	23/73 s
Seoul	28/79	11/52 s	23/73	11/52 s
Shanghai	28/79	18/64 pc	24/75	18/64 pc
Singapore	30/86	21/70 pc	30/86	21/70 pc
Taipei	27/80	21/70 c	27/80	20/68 c
Tokyo	28/82	20/68 sh	28/84	25/77 r
Vientiane	29/84	21/70 sh	29/84	23/73 r

Africa

Algiers	31/88	20/68 pc	33/91	19/66 s
Cape Town	21/70	11/52 s	24/75	13/55 pc
Casablanca	24/75	18/64 pc	24/75	16/64 s
Harare	19/66	12/53 c	22/71	11/52 c
Lagos	28/82	23/73 c	29/82	23/73 r
Nairobi	28/82	11/52 pc	29/84	11/52 pc
Tunis	28/82	17/62 s	29/84	17/62 pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	18/64	6/43 pc	18/61	6/43 c
Caracas	29/84	21/70 pc	29/84	21/70 pc
Lima	23/71	17/62 pc	20/68	17/62 sh
Mexico City	24/75	13/55 sh	23/73	12/53 c
Rio de Janeiro	22/71	18/68 c	23/73	19/66 c
Santiago	18/64	8/46 r	20/68	8/46 pc

Oceania

Auckland	15/61	12/53 c	14/57	9/48 sh
Sydney	17/62	9/48 pc	19/61	8/46 c

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Hol, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1997

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THE AMERICAS

Helms Wins a Battle, Not the Long War in the Republican Party

By Richard L. Berke
New York Times Service

NEWS ANALYSIS

WASHINGTON — In their final showdown on Capitol Hill last week, Senator Jesse Helms accused William Weld, the former governor of Massachusetts, of threatening to "begin a war within the Republican Party." Now Mr. Weld, the nonambassador, has welcomed the battle, declaring, "To the extent that people are looking at Jesse Helms as the face of the Republican Party, I think that carries a certain amount of freight with it."

The moment, in fact, is more like one combative day in the Thirty Years War or the Hundred Years War than Pearl Harbor or Fort Sumter.

The ideological war in theRepublican Party dates back more than three decades, to 1964, when Barry Goldwater won the Republican presidential nomination.

The spectacle of Mr. Weld's doomed quest to win an ambassadorship to Mexico was one of the most theatrical displays of these deep hostilities. The Helms-Weld fight demonstrated — as did the coup attempt against Speaker Newt Gingrich earlier this summer — that the party that was so successful, as the opposition is still struggling to adjust to its role as the congressional majority and to the reality of a Democrat in the White House.

Their personal collision reflected successful efforts by Mr. Weld and Mr. Helms to use each other to raise their profiles in the party. In quashing the Weld nomination, Mr. Helms asserted his power in the Senate and was cheered by social conservatives.

By standing up to Mr. Helms, Mr. Weld became a hero for Republicans who are conservative on economic issues but more liberal on such social matters as abortion. The ease and humor with which Mr. Weld carried himself and his terse, punchy answers in a news conference Monday may help Mr. Weld set himself apart from other moderates willing to jump into a field of right-wing presidential contenders in 2000.

In blocking Mr. Weld's move to Mexico City, Mr. Helms may have inadvertently helped Mr. Weld remain active in Republican politics. As he said in an interview days before he resigned the governorship in July, "If I get the nomination, obviously it takes me out of national politics."

That, of course, is no longer a possibility.

Indeed, at times Monday, Mr. Weld sounded almost as if he were trying out lines for the stump. He said that Republicans should "get government back to doing what it does best: defending public safety, educating the citizenry and helping those who cannot help themselves."

It was not likely lost on potential rivals that in the news conference, Mr. Weld emphasized his anti-Washington bona fides, saying more than once. "Washington sure is a funny town."

"This made him national," said Dick Morris, President Bill Clinton's former political strategist, who has also advised both Mr. Weld and Mr. Helms.

Mr. Weld cannot win the party's presidential nomination, Mr. Morris said, but he can be the "leader of the political faction" of liberal Republicans.

Many Republican loyalists discount Mr. Weld's national potential, saying that they were unnerved to see a prominent Republican standing at a lectern with a White House seal as he ridiculed Mr. Helms — and spoke warmly of the Democratic president who nominated him.

"I really think he's marginalized himself," said Scott Reed, who ran Bob Dole's unsuccessful presidential campaign last year. "He stuck it in the eyes of conservatives all over the country and he has helped Clinton more than he has helped the Republican Party."

Whatever the fallout for Mr. Weld, the drama over his nomination left the Republican Party looking particularly weak, with fractures that go far beyond ideological differences.

"A number of Republicans still don't know what it means to be in the majority," said Representative Christopher Shays of Connecticut, a moderate member of the party. "They still think they're in the minority. And being in the minority means just blowing up the place."

That is not only the view of a lone moderate: Mr. Gingrich has made a similar observation.

Many Republican lawmakers said they were particularly concerned that, with Mr. Gingrich's wounded image and the failure of the Senate majority leader, Trent Lott, to become a commanding figure, the party is floundering and unable to find consensus on an agenda of issues.

These lawmakers said they were increasingly worried about these conflicts as elections approach next year.

The predicament was on display at the Christian Coalition convention in Atlanta last weekend, where the lack of a party line was obvious. Some Republican speakers condemned the party's leaders in Congress for working too closely with the White House, while others, like Mr. Gingrich, congratulated themselves for pressing Mr. Clinton into signing a tax-cutting package.

"The leadership has allowed a vacuum to occur where we don't stand for anything," said Representative David McIntosh, a conservative Republican from Indiana.

"If we don't solve it by the 1998 election, then we're likely to lose the majority in Congress. The polls show everybody still likes incumbents in Congress, but our base is very depressed."

Wilfredo Lee/The Associated Press

William Weld, withdrawing: "Washington sure is a funny town."

Premiers Regroup on Quebec

They Convene to Counter Independence Bid

By Anthony DePalma
New York Times Service

CALGARY, Alberta — After two years of observing an edgy armistice over the most divisive of issues in Canada, the English-speaking leaders of the country are moving aggressively to counter Quebec's campaign for an independent French-speaking nation.

In negotiating sessions held over the weekend, the premiers of nine of Canada's 10 provinces, along with the leaders of the two northern territories, adopted the clearest recognition so far of Quebec's unique character and the province's right to protect its culture and language. But they rejected any notion of granting Quebec special powers.

Quebec's separatist leadership boycotted the meeting. But the nine premiers, hoping to send Quebec's 7.1 million people the message that there is a place for them in Canada, agreed to hold public consultations or referendums in each province except Quebec by the end of this year on how to recognize Quebec's uniqueness formally.

These steps could lead to a rebalancing of powers between the federal and provincial governments. Or, some think, Canada could try again to adopt a constitutional amendment on Quebec's unique place and role.

The premiers of the other provinces acknowledged that reopening the debate over national unity was risky because it could further alienate people in Quebec and other provinces. Poll after poll has shown that Canadians are profoundly weary of the unity issue.

Still, the government of Prime Minister Jean Chretien has been under increasing pressure to settle the issue once and for all. In 1995 it was chastened by a referendum on sovereignty in which Quebec came within a hair of voting to break from the rest of Canada.

And in national elections in June, the right-ist Reform Party, which argued that the unity problem could be solved by giving more powers to all the provinces, gained enough seats in Parliament to become the official opposition.

"This is a step in the right direction," Mr. Chretien said in Ottawa on Monday.

Despite a poor showing in the last elections, and polls indicating a heightened disillusionment with the campaign for independence, Quebec's separatist leaders have threatened to hold a third separation referendum in 1999. When the Calgary meeting was called a month ago, Lucien Bouchard, the passionate separatist who is Quebec's premier, called it a "waste of time" and refused to attend.

On Monday, Quebec's minister of intergovernmental affairs, Jacques Brassard, mocked the premiers' call for more discussion on unity. He told reporters in Quebec City that declarations about Quebec's unique character were far less than adequate.

POLITICAL NOTES

Campaign Inquiry, Part 2

WASHINGTON — Congress's costly, politically polarized inquiry into 1996 campaign abuses will open a second front Wednesday when a House panel of 45 members begins public hearings into the same big-money bonanzas already under the microscope in the Senate.

The rivalry between the Senate and House Republican panels, already acute, has been called "dueling committees" by politicians who expect a cacophonous inauguration of the House Government Reform and Oversight Committee.

The inquiry competition promises to be at least as much an intramural Republican rivalry of Senate chairman vs. House chairmen as Republicans vs. Clinton-Gore fund-raisers.

In their opening, all 45 House committee members are to be allotted five minutes apiece to express their hopes, fears and partisan suspicions in an investigation that, unlike the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee's inquiry, is expected to spill well over into the 1998 congressional elections and the political beyond.

"We'll be making some serious points but we're not making Thompson's mistake and raising the bar out of reach," said a Republican House staff member, referring to Senator Fred Thompson, the Tennessee Republican who opened the Senate hearings with a charge, unproved thus far, that China "affected the 1996 presidential race" with illegal contributions. *(NYT)*

Whither Puerto Rico?

WASHINGTON — Sometime in the next few weeks, the House may pass a bill putting Puerto Rico on the road toward becoming the 51st state. It is not clear whether Puerto Rico wants this to happen, whether it ought to happen or whether more than a few dozen House members have a real opinion about it.

But the United States-Puerto Rico Political Status Act is a big deal: One way or another it seeks to change the island's position as the last large jewel in America's colonial crown.

Under the bipartisan bill, Puerto Ricans would be required to hold a plebiscite by Dec. 31, 1998, to state their preference for statehood, independence or the current status, known as commonwealth. *(WP)*

Quote/Unquote

Senator John Warner, Republican of Virginia, after the crash of an F-117 stealth bomber at an air show near Baltimore: "We only have 53 left and they are needed for special missions in the national security interests of this country, and I just do not believe that type of asset can be put at this type of risk." *(AP)*

Daniel Kuehl, professor of military strategy and history at the National Defense University, on the same topic: "I'm reminded of the phrase, 'No bucks, no Buck Rodgers.' The American people need to put their hands on it, to see what it does, to see what they are paying for. Otherwise, you lose the connection." *(AP)*

Californians Fight Gangs of Little Toughs

By Todd S. Purdum
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — In the catalog of natural disasters, California can always be counted on to hold its own, from earthquakes and mud slides to brushfires and floods. But in these hot, dry days of seemingly endless summer, the region is also dogged by a tinier terror, a black speck no bigger than this "t."

The Argentine ant, an aggressive species that first landed in the United States in coffee shipments to New Orleans around the turn of the century, and then made its way west, has become the No. 1 household pest in Southern California, exterminators say. It is to Los Angeles what the cockroach is to New York: ubiquitous, annoying, impervious.

The ants live in shallow nests just inches below the soil in colonies led by multiple queens capable of pumping out thousands of eggs a day. The creatures find their way through cracks and crannies into even the cleanest kitchens, in search of cooler, moister territory and the sweets they crave. A gang of them can cover a damp cutting board so thickly that it looks like a poppy seed cake.

"It's 40 to 50 percent of all our calls in the summertime," said Michael Chapman, a staff entomologist for Western Exterminator Co. in Irvine, in nearby Orange County, one of the region's biggest pest-control companies. "We do get some frantic phone calls, where for whatever reason, people are literally inundated."

But the ants, whose scientific name is Linepithema humile, are more than a mere annoyance. Because they love honeydew, the sweet substance secreted by aphids, the ants protect and cultivate those little insects, which suck the life from the leaves and stems of tomato and citrus plants, threatening agriculture.

And because they are so aggressive, they have destroyed or displaced large colonies of native harvester ants, which help spread plant seeds and are a staple of the horned lizard, whose future may now be endangered.

Researchers at the University of California at San Diego have strapped radio transmitters to lizards in coastal scrub areas to track their movements. They have found that when Argentine ants move in, the lizards move out and switch their diet to beetles, with unpredictable effects on the lizards' ability to grow and reproduce. That in turn could affect the diet of birds like roadrunners, and snakes, which both depend on the lizards for food.

Ted Case, an ecologist at the University of California-San Diego who is leading the study, said the Argentine ants were so belligerent that they might invade the nests of smaller rodents and reptiles and eat their eggs. In fights with other ants, he noted, Argentine ants have been known to gang up "like a pack of wolves on a moose," with five or six Argentine ants gathering to pull the legs off a larger, native ant.

The Argentine ants are especially hard to get rid of because, unlike other ants, they have multiple queens in a single mass colony, and keep their nests much closer to the surface of the soil, making them more likely to come indoors when the temperatures or soil conditions change.

A variety of standard pesticides can kill the ants, but those chemicals often kill other desirable insects as well, and they require monthly applications in the hot season. For the longer term, scientists are studying the possibility of using a South American fly, part of a family known as phorids, which preys on Argentine ants in the wild.

Fluttery Air Deflector Led to Stealth Crash

By Matthew L. Wald
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The crash of a $45 million Stealth fighter near Baltimore began with excessive flutter of a part that helps control the plane, according to U.S. Air Force officials.

The problem occurred in an elevon, a movable surface that helps control the plane by deflecting the flow of air at the back of the wing. Excessive fluttering can cause the part to break off, as it apparently did before the crash Sunday, making it very difficult to control flight of the Stealth fighter.

After the crash, the sixth for that type of plane, an F-117A Nighthawk, the Air Force grounded its 53 other such planes until it had a clearer idea of what caused the crash, at an air show in Maryland. The crash set two houses on fire and hurt six people. The pilot was not injured.

The elevon fell off the fighter and, one witness said, struck the plane's tail, which could have caused further control problems. The elevon is similar to an aileron, a piece on the back of the wing of a conventional plane that makes it bank, and to an elevator, a part on the horizontal tail that pitches the nose up or down. The F-117A does not have a conventional tail, and thus uses elevons.

In early tests of the plane, the elevons showed a tendency to flutter, and the plane's speed was restricted until designers stiffened the part. The planes now flying have "a much sturdier piece," said Lieutenant Colonel Virginia Pribyla, an air force spokeswoman at the Pentagon.

It was not immediately clear whether the crash occurred because the problem was not fully corrected, or if something else had made the elevon flutter and then break off..

Away From Politics

• **Watts Bar Nuclear Plant,** a commercial reactor near Knoxville, Tennessee, won federal approval to produce tritium, used to build nuclear bombs. *(AP)*

• **Americans commuting** to work are more likely to be alone, averaging 1.14 people per auto, while trips to social and recreational events see 2.17 people per car, according to a study by the Federal Highway Administration. *(AP)*

• **O.J. Simpson** has moved to a gated community with 24-hour security guards on duty in Los Angeles, leaving behind the Brentwood mansion he had called home for 20 years, according to television reports. *(AP)*

• **A 43-year-old man** fired from a plant that makes parts for lawn mower engines in Aiken, South Carolina, shot and killed four people there and seriously injured three others. *(AP)*

• **Fewer than one American in five** could correctly answer at least eight of 10 basic questions in a survey on the U.S. Constitution, such as how long senators serve (six years) or who nominates Supreme Court justices (the president). *(AP)*

15 More in Maryland Ill With River Microbe

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The doctor leading an investigation of how a toxic microbe afflicting fish in Maryland rivers affects humans says that scientists have found ill effects in 15 more people who had contact with water infested by the microorganism.

Dr. Glenn Morris, who is leading an inquiry by state-appointed team of physicians from Johns Hopkins University and the University of Maryland, said they found symptoms among environmental workers, watermen and students exposed to *Pfiesteria piscicida* in the Pocomoke River and other Eastern Shore waterways.

Although he did not provide details, Dr. Morris said their conditions were similar to those doctors previously identified among 12 people who had been exposed to the Pocomoke River before and during a fish kill in August.

"The examinations on Friday served to confirm our initial findings," he said.

The microbe has been blamed for rashes, flu-loke sympotms and short-term memory loss amog some people who have come into contact with it.

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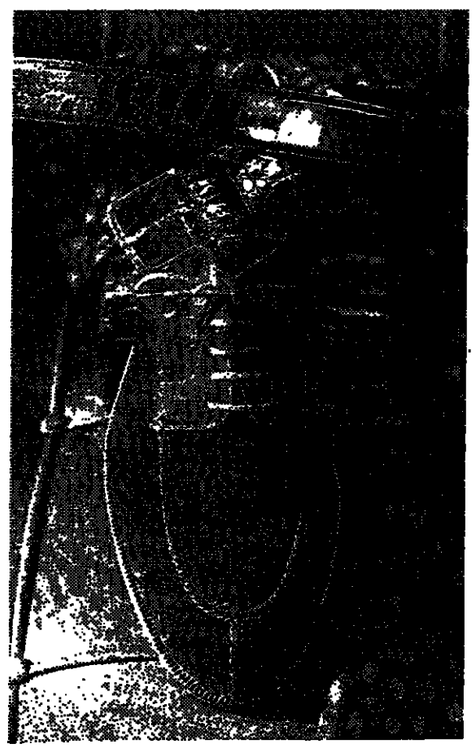

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Albright Gets, And Gives, a Middle East Reality Check

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Secretary of State Madeleine Albright said she was coming to the Middle East to administer a "reality check" to Arabs and Israelis alike, but she also got one herself.

The anger and recriminations she heard on her first swing through the region as secretary of state indicate that the situation "is probably even worse than I thought," she told reporters aboard her plane.

Mrs. Albright, who concluded her weeklong Middle East tour Monday, said she achieved "small steps," such as agreement by Israel and the Palestinians to send cabinet-level officials to Washington next week. But she added: "I am not going to overestimate what's going on here. We've got a long way to go."

If the region's leaders are not prepared to make the "hard choices" required to achieve peace, she said, she has other things to do and will not allow the Middle East to dominate her attention.

"If I can make a difference, I will be there," she said. "If there is not enough happening for me to make a difference, I'm going to concentrate on Cambodia or our summit with the Chinese or on Bosnia certainly, NATO expansion and meeting with the Russians in New York. The United States' responsibilities are so large, I can't be occupied with this full time."

This message that a U.S. secretary of state is prepared to let the Middle East stew in its own juice for a while capped a tour that was aimed at shaking up the psychology of the Middle East.

She said things that U.S. officials rarely say, in language diplomats rarely use, in what her aides described as an effort to overcome the pessimism and cynicism that have overtaken once-bright prospects for peace. In a region where it is often politically useful to appear to be a victim, she told everyone to take responsibility for getting back on track.

She told the Palestinians they had to get serious about fighting terrorism, and she told other Arabs they had to do more to aid that campaign.

She told the Israelis to stop provoking the Palestinians unnecessarily, and Monday she told Syria and Israel, in effect, to get out of Lebanon.

She said she used "unvarnished language" because negotiations cannot succeed "if the parties do not know specifically what is expected of them or if too rosy a picture is painted or there is denial of certain facts."

The leaders of several Arab countries, including Egypt and Saudi Arabia, expressed satisfaction with her blunt approach; but aides to Mrs. Albright said it might be several weeks before they can assess her visit's impact.

She ended her tour in dramatic fashion Monday with an unannounced visit to Lebanon, where she promised that the country would not be excluded from any regional peace settlement.

The United States is committed to the "territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon," she said, delivering a reassuring message to a small nation where 30,000 Syrian troops impose order and the Israeli Army occupies a swath of land in the southern part of the country.

Two years ago, when it appeared there was a chance for a peace agreement between Israel and Syria, the Clinton administration signaled that it might acquiesce in Syria's role in Lebanon in exchange for a Syrian-Israeli deal.

Recalling Lebanon's prosperous and ethnically diverse past in a speech to Lebanese political, business and religious leaders, Mrs. Albright said:

"We respect your vision of a Lebanon rebuilt not according to any other model, not beholden to any foreign power but rather a Lebanon by and for you, the Lebanese people.

"And we share your support for Lebanon that is fully independent, unified and sovereign, free from all foreign forces."

Her audience was assembled at the last minute by U.S. Ambassador Richard Jones, who invited individuals to a meeting but did not tell them that Mrs. Albright would be there, U.S. officials said.

Brian Hendler/The Associated Press

HONORED IN ISRAEL — Christoph Meili, the night watchman who was fired for reporting the Union Bank of Switzerland's attempt to shred 65 files of documents related to property sold by Jews in Germany under the Nazis, after receiving a "Righteous Gentile" award from a school in Jerusalem on Tuesday.

Debris Links U.S. Plane to Namibia Crash

The Associated Press

WINDHOEK, Namibia — Search crews found debris Tuesday from a U.S. plane in the vicinity of wreckage from a German craft, virtually confirming that the two military transports crashed in midair and fell into the ocean off Namibia's Skeleton Coast.

The planes, carrying a total of 33 people, vanished Saturday while traveling in opposite directions: the German Tupolev 154 from Cologne to Cape Town, the American C-130 from Windhoek, Namibia, to Ascension Island.

The prospect of finding survivors at this point is "slim," Lieutenant Colonel Eddie Brown of South Africa, overseeing search efforts in Namibia, said Tuesday.

"The water in the Benguela current is extremely cold, and I believe there are also sharks in the area," Colonel Brown said.

Only one body — that of an unidentified woman — has been found and was being taken to an unspecified hospital for examination.

Officials would not confirm if the body was of an American or German, but all those aboard the U.S. plane were men, while the German plane was carrying at least two women. The German plane had 23 passengers and crew; the American plane had 10.

Low clouds and fog were hampering visibility Tuesday as an international team of 230 personnel using 10 planes from Germany, the United States, France, South Africa and Namibia continued searching.

Two American C-130 planes carrying 80 rescuers arrived early Tuesday after an 18-hour flight from Britain.

Both were equipped with special night operations equipment, including "forward-looking infrared" that projects an image in the cockpit from variations in temperature. They were to be used Tuesday night.

A German investigative team was awaiting better weather to fly by helicopter to the crash scene, 100 nautical miles west of Cape Fria.

BRIEFLY

Congo Rebuffs UN On Grave Search

KINSHASA, Congo — Congolese officials objected Tuesday to demands by United Nations investigators for permission to search for mass graves of Hutu refugees in western Congo, a sign the probe would again be delayed indefinitely.

"You will not go to Mbandaka if you do not respect the spirit of the letter that Kofi Annan wrote to Mr. Kabila," the government minister in charge of the issue, Etienne Mbaya, said as team members met with Congolese officials in hopes of removing the latest obstacles.

Mr. Mbaya was referring to a letter sent to President Laurent Kabila by Mr. Annan, the United Nations' secretary-general, in July in which he sought to resolve some differences blocking the investigation's start. Mr. Mbaya said Mr. Annan agreed to limit the team's investigation to the far east of Congo. *(AP)*

Turk Assures Cairo On Links to Israel

CAIRO — President Suleyman Demirel of Turkey assured Egypt on Tuesday that his country's military ties with Israel would not harm the Arab world.

"Turkey's relations with Arab countries are deeply rooted in history," Mr. Demirel said at a news conference after talks with President Hosni Mubarak in Alexandria. "Our relations with Israel are not against a third country," said Mr. Demirel, who arrived in the Mediterranean port Tuesday for a one-day visit.

The Arabs have complained about a joint Turkish-Israel-U.S. naval exercise planned in November. Mr. Demirel said in an interview published Tuesday that the exercise was only for practice in search and rescue missions and he invited Arab states to join. *(AP)*

Colombia Threats Deter Candidates

BOGOTA — Dozens of mayoral candidates from southern Caqueta state have abandoned their campaigns for Oct. 26 municipal elections after threats and violence by leftist rebels.

A gubernatorial candidate and 42 mayoral candidates pulled out of the election and asked the International Committee of the Red Cross to help them set up meetings with rebels in an effort to head off the threats. *(AP)*

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Herald International Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Rebuffing Netanyahu, Settlers Won't Leave Arab House

Agence France-Presse

JERUSALEM — Caught between angry Palestinians and his own far-right allies, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu tried Tuesday to persuade Jewish settlers to leave voluntarily from an Arab house they occupied in annexed East Jerusalem.

Officials in the prime minister's office said Mr. Netanyahu was in touch with the American millionaire behind the occupation, Irving Moskowitz, but the businessman had refused to order the settlers to leave the house.

Mr. Netanyahu said he was canceling a trip to Romania to deal with the problem but would go ahead later with visits to Hungary and Austria.

Attorney General Elyakim Rubinstein was studying whether the government had a legal right to evict the settlers, officials said.

The Palestinian Authority called on the United States and the European Union to press Israel to force the settlers from the house, which they occupied Sunday night in the Arab neighborhood of Ras al Amud.

"The settlement of this home in Ras al Amud will have very dangerous and serious consequences," said the chief Palestinian peace negotiator, Saeb Erakat, in letters to Washington and the EU. "We ask for immediate intervention to stop these activities in Jerusalem."

Mr. Netanyahu, according to several Israeli news reports, had advance knowledge of the settlers' plan. He criticized their action as "not good for Jerusalem, not good for the state of Israel."

The Israeli leader fears a possibility of new Palestinian rioting and further international isolation, notably after the U.S. secretary of state, Madeleine Albright, called last week for Israel to halt "unilateral actions" such as settlements among Arabs.

She criticized the Ras al Amud house occupation as "not helpful."

But Mr. Netanyahu has refrained from ordering the eviction of the settlers, aware of the strong support for settlements, especially in Jerusalem, among the Israeli far right that provides essential support to his coalition.

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Technology and the Environment

WHERE DO COMPUTERS GO WHEN THEY DIE?

Computer life expectancies are estimated at three to five years.

Most computer users have been faced with the problem of what to do with a computer that has outlived its usefulness. The Gartner Group has estimated that by the end of 1997, over 100 million machines will have outlasted their primary function.

More than just plastic and circuit boards
Computer industry analysts estimate that the life expectancy of a computer is between three and five years because of continuing advances in operating systems and applications.

Further complicating the problem is the fact that computers are more than just circuit boards inside a hard plastic shell — they contain materials that could be potentially harmful to the environment if handled improperly.

"Customers are concerned about what happens to their old computers. Our job is to work with our customers to help minimize the impact of the computer over the life cycle of the product," says Hans Gutsch, senior vice president, human resources and the environment, for Compaq Computer Corporation, the largest supplier of personal computers in the world.

The fate of unwanted machines
According to the Gartner Group, the fate of some machines is already known, or guessed at.

About two-thirds of obsolete corporate computers end up in a kind of computer limbo — not exactly trashed but no longer used either. They can be found under desks, in company warehouses or closets, or in unknown places.

Of the remaining obsolete computers, half are resold, a small number are donated to charities like schools and the rest are recycled or end up in landfills.

Take-back programs
As most European countries avoid the use of landfills, Europeans were the first to raise the issue of computer scrap.

Germany proposed a mandatory electronics take-back program requiring that computers in particular be either refurbished and resold, or broken down and recycled.

The European Union is drafting similar legislation that could come into play next year. Called an "end-of-life information-technology-equipment directive," it could make take-back programs mandatory throughout the European Union.

The market decides in the U.S.
Unlike its European counterparts, the United States has chosen to allow the market to point the direction for recycling electronics. Although there is no legislation in place, many states are piloting programs for the recycling of used computer equipment.

Around the world, it is clear that both market forces and government regulation are driving the need for economically practical recycling processes.

Some products, such as toner cartridges for printers, have well-developed refurbishment and reuse infrastructures.

Toner cartridges can easily be returned to the manufacturer, refurbished to new condition and resold on the marketplace. This process can be repeated several times with the same cartridge, and each cycle generates revenues to pay for the refurbishment process.

Most computers can be refurbished and recycled, but not as many times as a toner cartridge because of changing power requirements, architectural incompatibilities, technological advances and other end-user requirements.

Designing for the environment
Manufacturers like Compaq are now designing product features that will not only extend the life of a computer, but will also minimize the environmental impact of a computer during and after its useful life.

Compaq's "Design for Environment" guideline serves as a tool for product planning, design and manufacturing, packaging and other environmental aspects when developing products that are energy-efficient, easily upgradable, recyclable and reusable.

By the time prototypes are tested or new products come off the production line, Compaq designers have taken into account the entire life cycle of the products.

Packaging and parts
Today, with several million computers shipped annually, Compaq takes additional measures to reduce waste.

All products are packaged in containers made of 35 percent recycled materials, and a significant effort has been made to reduce the volume of packaging and shipping materials.

Many parts of the computers Compaq builds can also be recycled because they are made of recyclable plastics, metals and other materials. All recyclable parts are labeled and installed in a manner that makes them easier to disassemble and recycle.

In addition, the company's award-winning energy conservation features help to lower the total cost of ownership for Compaq customers.

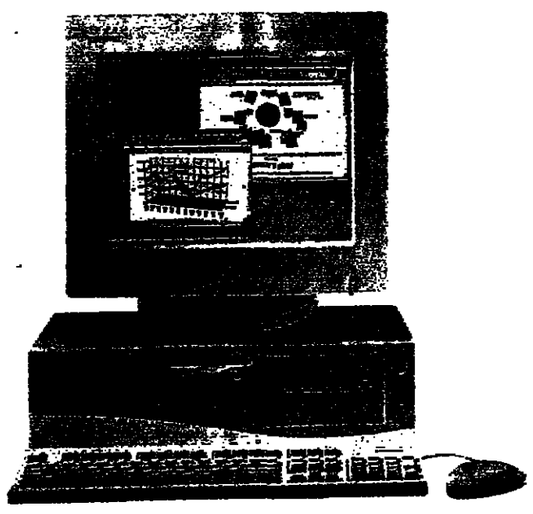
"We want to provide our customers every opportunity to extend the life of the product through upgradability," says Mr. Gutsch. "When upgrade is not an option, then we design in features that will maximize our customers' ability to refurbish or recycle the computer."

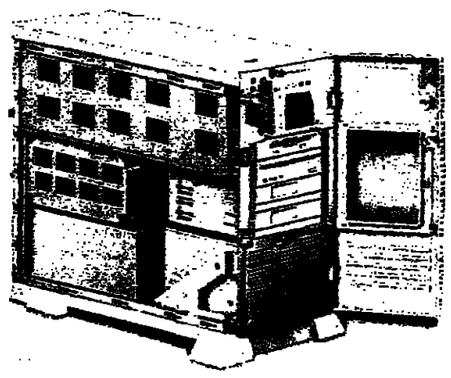
In regions where product take-back requirements do not exist, Compaq encourages customers to take advantage of recycling and refurbishing opportunities.

"In the end, we are trying to provide solutions to our customers," says Mr. Gutsch.

"We are committed to developing products that will give both Compaq and our customers the opportunity to minimize the impact on the environment." ●

"Customers are concerned about what happens to their old computers. Our job is to work with our customers to minimize the impact of the computer over the life cycle of the product," says Hans Gutsch, senior vice president, human resources and the environment, for Compaq Computer Corporation, the largest supplier of personal computers in the world.





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WRITER: *Malcolm MacPherson is based in Virginia.*
PROGRAM DIRECTOR: *Bill Mahder.*

REPORTS INFORM PUBLIC ON CORPORATE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND EFFORTS

In 1989, Compaq Computer Corporation led the electronics industry with the publication of its environmental policy. A positive response *from customers and stockholders* resulted in a series of environmental reports that Compaq has continued to publish regularly. This type of voluntary report has become standard for many companies.

At first, the reports attempted to explain Compaq's key environmental accomplishments and activities. But that soon changed.

"We wanted to share some of our strategy, goals and direction," recalls Hans Gutsch, Compaq's senior vice president, human resources and environment. This was especially true in Europe and Japan, where Compaq wanted to satisfy customers who had demanding environmental expectations.

The documents, the latest of which is entitled Compaq's Environmental, Health and Safety Leadership Report soon grew into a marketing tool.

"Our customers are integrating environmental stewardship into their buying programs," explains Mr. Gutsch. "They are telling us that they want to know what we are doing about the environment."

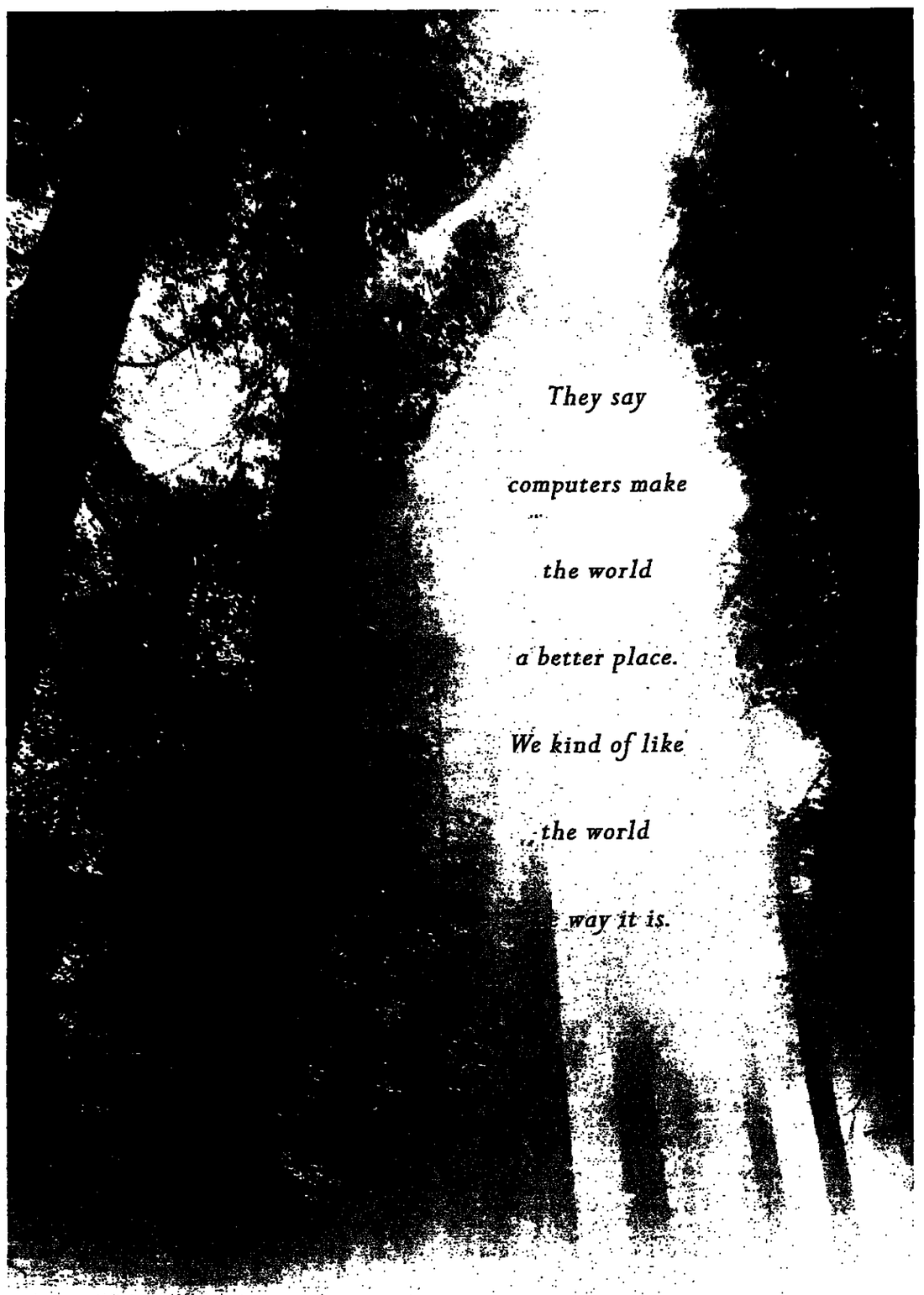
Compaq wanted customers to know that its products were meeting and even exceeding environmental criteria such as Germany's Blue Angel, Sweden's TCO '95 and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's *Energy Star*.

The public views the electronics industry as environmentally clean. "It is relatively clean," says Mr. Gutsch, "but this industry does have a few issues." For computers, these issues include volatile organic compounds used in the manufacturing of personal computers, the logistics of product take-back programs and the lead that is used to solder components to printed circuit assemblies.

"If handled improperly, anything can be a problem," points out Mr. Gutsch. "We aggressively manage all materials. We have an exceptional environmental record, and we want people to know about it."

Copies of Compaq's EHS Leadership Report go to the company's customers, suppliers and employees and also to investment organizations. The report is available on Compaq's Web site at http://www.compaq.com.

"The response has been very, very positive," says Mr. Gutsch. "Most everyone would prefer to buy a computer from a company that is a responsible corporate citizen. The report makes it easy for customers to understand our commitment and our efforts."



At Compaq, we believe in changing the world but we don't believe in changing the Earth. Which is why we try to minimize the environmental impact of everything we do. From product design to manufacturing to recycling. Quite simply, success shouldn't be at the expense of the environment.

This year, we were presented the 1997 World Environment Center Gold Medal for International Corporate Environmental Achievement. Not for doing something extraordinary. But for doing something we believe in.

COMPAQ

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

A Craven Performance

In the view of the Senate majority eader, Trent Lott, the offending figure n the failed nomination of William Veld to be ambassador to Mexico was ot Foreign Relations Committee hairman Jesse Helms, who arrogated o himself the constitutional power to dvise and consent and refused to grant Mr. Weld even a hearing. Rather, the ffender was the nominee, who had the ffrontery to suggest that his arbitrary eatment at the hands of the chairman – the chairman's abuse of the Sente's anachronistic traditions, the Sente's sheeplike failure to assert itself gainst him — was unfair.

"The biggest problem right now is, overnor Weld shot his foot off," the najority leader said in late July. "Two veeks ago we might have worked omething out with the chairman," but hen Mr. Weld "hurt himself by atacking the chairman unfairly and with olitical rhetoric that was just uncalled or." The rhetoric had consisted nainly of saying Mr. Helms was enaged in "ideological extortion," which of course is precisely what he vas engaged in, and what Mr. Lott, the upposed leader, was caving in to. Mr. Weld's offense was to speak the truth.

His greater offense was to strip away he usual veneer and to force Mr. Lott ind the rest of the Senate Republicans to choose in public between a principled position and mousiness. They went for the mouse; they do it every time. Mr. Lott early on in his Senate career was heard to complain about the fustiness of the place, its ornateness and inefficiencies, so many of which derive from the power of individual senators to thwart majority will and the self-protective deference of the majority when such events occur, lest its members threaten their own prerogative to stall the institution in turn. Mr. Lott is now the creature of the culture he professed to deplore, its spaniel-in-chief. Who would have thought he would become Mr. Washington Insider himself?

Mr. Weld may or may not have been the perfect choice for ambassador to Mexico, and yes, he did his share of grandstanding in the affair. The president tried to make a political point in nominating him, and Mr. Weld tried to make any number of political points of his own in fighting for the hearing he failed to receive. In the end, what happened is not a commentary on him nor even, in our view, particularly a commentary on Mr. Helms, who behaved so predictably throughout as to be almost a caricature of himself. The real test here was of the Senate and its leadership. Their performance was craven.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Kabila's Stonewalling

Welcomed at first as a successor to he discredited Mobutu Sese Seko of hen-Zaire, President Laurent Kabila of ow-Congo is coming under a cloud of is own making. He is resisting international inquiry into the fate of a large Rwandan refugee contingent that, under dire threat at home, fled to Congo and is now unaccounted for.

There seem to be several strands to Mr. Kabila's stonewalling of the United Nations. He owes a political debt to the Rwandan regime that not only drove out the hapless refugees but helped him prevail over the Mobutu forces. And he is manifesting a distrust of the United Nations that has festered since the world body intervened in Zaire at its independence in 1960 and helped frustrate his bid for power at that time.

The United Nations, through its secretary-general and its refugee agency, has pushed Mr. Kabila to permit the sort of open inquiry that would shed light on the disappeared Rwandan Hutu refugees or, if the worst has already happened, relieve the survivors. But the Kabila government has repeatedly dodged and weaved, evading its clear obligation to respect its refugee commitments. Evidently Congo authorities believe they can simply deny charges of massacre and bluff their way through.

This would be a disaster for Central Africa, for the UN system and for the whole idea of international refugee protection. The safety net for civilians caught in the path of deadly political tornadoes has been loose and ineffective enough without there being a fresh example of calculated defiance.

Fortunately, there are levers of influence that could be brought to bear. Vast, broken Congo needs major support, from international banks and foreign governments alike, to rebuild. This support cannot be expected to flow to anything like the degree Congo needs if it continues to act the part of international outlaw. President Kabila, succeeding a man who had wasted his country's considerable potential, instantly became the international favorite. This is the valuable inheritance he now threatens to waste himself. "We very much wanted to give him the benefit of the doubt and to help him," says Bill Richardson, American ambassador to the United Nations. "But when it appears that his government turns its back on important commitments made to the international community, he leaves us with few options."

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Back to Boot Camp

America and its army have known for some time that the service has a severe problem with sexual threats against women in the ranks. But its new investigation found sexual harassment to be much more pervasive than previously acknowledged, "crossing gender, rank and racial lines." An even more important finding was that the problem existed because senior commanders were not following the army's doctrinal commitment to the integration of women. The report's condemnation of "passive leadership" as a core problem is its most noteworthy feature and one that offers some hope for reform.

By stressing the leadership issue, the army is admitting that it is not just a few macho warriors who denigrate, harass or assault the women who now serve alongside them.

The problem of sexual harassment and discrimination is clearly a systemic one, deeply embedded in the military culture, and one that the Pentagon brass has not pressed base or unit commanders to correct. To its immense credit, the army is attacking the problem in the only way that holds any hope of success. It is revamping its whole approach to leadership and training in an effort to ensure a safe and secure environment and scrupulously fair treatment for all its personnel, of either gender. An enterprise that depends so heavily on teamwork and confidence in one's colleagues can do no less.

The investigation was undertaken after shocking revelations of sexual abuse, including rapes and assaults, at the Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland. Although army officials described the situation at Aberdeen as an aberration, a survey throughout the army found that 7 percent of the female troops polled said they had been victims of sexual assault, while 15 percent had experienced "sexual coercion."

The army has responded with proper severity to such criminal acts by courtmartialing several drill sergeants at Aberdeen and delivering career-ending reprimands to the former base commander and several of his deputies.

Now the army is moving on to cope with the much tougher problems of sexual harassment and discrimination. The survey found that 47 percent of the female soldiers polled said they had experienced "unwanted sexual attention," as had 30 percent of the male soldiers. Few victims of sexual harassment even bothered to report it. They assumed nothing positive would result and feared damaging their careers.

The army's "action plan" for turning all this around looks sensible and comprehensive. The army is extending boot camp a week to give time for training in human values, tightening up its selection of drill sergeants by including psychological testing and criminal background checks, and enhancing sensitivity training for all division commanders and corps commanders. A three-star general will oversee the training efforts. All commanders will be required to assess regularly the human relations atmosphere in their units.

To any die-hards who might still fear a feminization of the nation's warfighting machine, General Dennis Reimer, the army's chief of staff, offers the appropriate response: "This isn't about going soft, this is about treating people with dignity and respect, and the two are very compatible." All it takes is committed leadership at all levels of the command structure to make it happen.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Traumatized, Hopeful, Ireland Turns a Page

By Sebastian Barry

NEW YORK — Anyone who has had an alcoholic in the family fall back into drinking after a period of recovery will understand very well the feeling of destitute despair that overwhelmed Ireland and England in February 1996. The Irish Republican Army set off bombs in London's Canary Wharf that ended the first cease-fire.

In those 18 months of peace, there had been that almost-surreal sense of joy and possibility, a sort of innocence newly tempered by the old fire of history.

England herself stood in a new light of cousinship and generosity.

Ireland was to be at ease at last among the maturer nations of the earth. New ties were soldered with the solder of surprising and deep affection.

They were marvelous days, and the theater, where I work, went into immediate and happy cahoots on both sides of the water. But the bombs ended the process harshly. The terrible needs of the drinker were to be met again with the ferocious and faithful depression, and sad attention, of the family.

The IRA agreed to a new cease-fire in July, and this time the sense of joy is less. As new talks begin, there is traumatized caution. There does not seem to be any chapter in Irish history that presents one happy situation after another.

Hope, the first cease-fire taught us, was merely the whistled overture of death. And death in Northern Ireland has no politics: It is the bullet in the breast of the child, the bomb dismembering the 5 o'clock shopper, the lover erased at the side of the beloved.

Even after the cease-fire resumed, all the political faces of the North looked drawn and palpably terrified, as if the real life that peace is and the crazy life that conflict is were but the difference of a drink of whisky.

Now the hope is that very different minds will set to a-talking, dancing, conjuring the future. If there is any true anchor to hold the ship in harbor this time, it is the articles of faith, as one might say, called the Mitchell principles.

These have been drawn up by former U.S. Senator George Mitchell, a man who looks as if he's read next week's newspapers and whose neutral face suggests that indeed all will be well. They are the wisest principles Ireland has ever had for her protection, I might hazard, as important as the constitution itself. It is not exactly a poetic list — it would be hard to sing it, and all the better for that. Too much of Irish murder has had a tune put to it.

Pragmatic principles, in short. And Sinn Fein, said to be the IRA's political arm, has signed up for them.

The truth is, we are all as Irish people curiously complicit in conflict and curiously complicit in peace. It is a choice.

I do not know what lies in the heart of Gerry Adams, Sinn Fein's president. But the least that can be said is that the history of his complicity in violence ended the day he pledged his party to the Mitchell principles. Whether the IRA's halfhearted endorsement of the cease-fire last week is more than bewildering saber rattling remains to be seen.

Ireland has changed so much in the last 30 years that even history itself has been carefully rewritten, sifted through, in order to understand the broken complexity of our inheritance.

No force on earth is more ancient, redundant, discredited and useless than murder done for political ends.

The talks that began Monday are in a sense the start of a fresh history, as if Ireland, not just Northern Ireland, was reinvented on the 15th of September. If hope has been seared and scarred, then let hope be honored for its lack of armor, its lack of cover, artifice and arms.

> *No force on earth is more ancient, redundant, discredited and useless than murder done for political ends.*

Once upon a time the island of Ireland was in two halves, one at either side of the proto-Atlantic. An older American continent closed with an older Europe, and as the seas again parted to make the present Atlantic, the tiny island was set adrift in the Southern Hemisphere.

Then, through millennia, it drifted north across the Equator and docked where it lies now. It is an old place, and half of it might be said to belong to America, certainly half to Europe.

Certainly we must listen to the meaning of this enormous geological story — we must listen to the meaning of everything, down to the last whistle of the wind. Everything in truth is temporary, certainly mere land itself, and all we have of eternity is human love, human peace.

In these peace talks, the nationalists will want unity for the whole of Ireland, north and south. The unionists will want to keep the union between Northern Ireland and the rest of Britain.

"Unity" and "union." Aren't the words themselves in cahoots?

Unionism is in many of its aspects an extraordinary tradition of faithfulness and purpose, exactly as nationalism is. But the time of the absolute natures of those two things is passed.

True unity for the fractured people of an island — or, for that matter, the union within two islands of a kind the unionists will seek to preserve — surely begins with recognizing hatred as the terminal emotion that will destroy everyone.

Unity and union may also be not having to throw your child across a hedge to safety when the mob is muttering at your door for the blood of that child, as happened just recently in the North.

It is time for gentleness, for the voice of the mother, the wife and the daughter, the father, the husband and the son, the gay couple and the single man, the solitary woman.

The dark bottles of hate, let them be put up on the high shelf.

They have had their bleak day.

Now, one day at a time, honor the sunrise, the sunset, soothe the souls of the dead and praise the courage and magnificence of the living in the terrifying innocence of this day.

The writer, a Dublin-based playwright, is the author of "Prayers of Sherkin" and "The Steward of Christendom." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

There's No Need for Weapons of Slow-Motion Mass Murder

By Ramesh Thakur

SEOUL — Very late in the day, the United States joined the Canadian-sponsored negotiations, currently taking place in Oslo, that seek to ban the production, stockpiling, use and transfer of anti-personnel land mines. Washington wants to exempt Korea from the mine-ban treaty, which is to be signed in Ottawa in December.

The majority of countries involved in the negotiations oppose the U.S. demand. They reject the argument in principle, and also fear it will set a precedent for others to demand exemptions.

The case for a comprehensive ban on anti-personnel mines is compelling. Such weapons should be outlawed because of the horrific nature of the injuries they inflict; because at least 80 percent of victims are civilian, and because they continue to cause death and injury for decades after being sown.

Such mines are weapons of mass murder in slow motion. They are a humanitarian tragedy, a threat to peace and stability in many countries and an obstacle to reconstruction and development.

Up to 110 million land mines are deployed in about 70 countries, killing and maiming some 25,000 people each year. The mines are cheap and easy to make, but difficult, dangerous and costly to detect and remove. Up to 2 million new mines are laid annually, far more than are removed.

Traditional war-fighting doctrine incorporates three different types of land mines for battlefield use: for offensive deep strike, when land mines are scattered behind enemy lines to destroy or disrupt key installations, supply routes and troop concentrations; as a "force multiplier" during close engagement with an enemy, to compensate for any deficiencies in numbers and weapons, and in preplanned defensive maneuvers such as channeling an enemy into target areas of one's own preference.

In the traditional military view, land mines are legitimate weapons of self-defense when used properly. Their utility is in fact highly questionable. The delay and inconvenience caused to enemy forces is minor compared with the carnage among civilians.

The International Committee of the Red Cross published a study last year rejecting the military case for the continued use of land mines. The study focused on 26 actual conflicts since 1940. The team that did the survey included retired and active military commanders from several countries.

The team concluded that even when used on a large scale, mines had little or no effect on the outcome of hostilities. They have hardly affected the outcome of minor skirmishes and never the course of a battle, let alone a war. In only a few cases did their use conform to international law or military doctrine.

In the case of the Demilitarized Zone dividing South Korea from the North, the U.S. position does not bear scrutiny. Anti-personnel mines would be useless against a North Korean armored assault, especially in combination with common mine-clearing devices.

Mines' utility against "human wave" assaults is also limited. A North Korean regime determined enough to invade the South could simply come through the minefields and accept the level of casualties. The few hours of delay this might cause does not warrant the civilian misery being caused on a daily basis around the world.

Under the new U.S. position being pushed in Oslo, a country would have the right to withdraw from the treaty banning land mines if it found itself involved in an act of aggression as defined by the UN Charter, a clear reference to the Korean War and probably to other international conflicts. In other words, a treaty is not to be a treaty when it is most needed.

The writer, head of the Peace Research Center at the Australian National University in Canberra, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Finally, the Days of One-Party Rule Are Finished in Mexico

By Stanley A. Weiss

GSTAAD, Switzerland — Mexico's ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party is like a chicken with its head cut off. It keeps running around the barnyard not knowing it's already dead.

In fact, the party, called the PRI, has been in its death throes for nearly a decade. The ax began to fall after the clouded presidential elections in 1988. The leftist candidate Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas Solórzano saw his lead in the election returns fall victim to the PRI's electoral "alchemy." Its candidate, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, was handed the presidency. This triggered the formation of a new opposition party, the Democratic Revolution Party, or PRD, a fusion of ex-PRIstas, including Mr. Cárdenas, with a number of populist and Marxist groups. In this past summer's elections, Mr. Cárdenas won a landslide victory as Mexico City's first elected mayor.

The National Action Party, or PAN, Mexico's oldest and strongest opposition party, also found new life after the 1988 elections. Established in 1939, the traditionally Catholic and conservative party now has a younger, more urbane, less devout wing attracted by its free enterprise, free elections philosophy. It currently holds six governorships in the largest and wealthiest states and mayoralties in 9 of the 11 most populous cities in Mexico.

For six decades, the PRI ruled Mexico with a singularly successful formula: The PRI controlled the government and the president controlled the PRI. It still controls the presidency but no longer the Congress. Its masquerade as a political party is wearing thin. It was established by revolutionary generals in 1929, not to compete with other parties but to bring stability and order to a nation ravaged by almost 20 years of civil war.

Although it alternately posed as a nationalist, populist, statist, leftist and free enterprise party, the PRI has always been an "electoral" machine with only one purpose: undisputed power.

The PRI began digging its own grave in 1964 with the selection of the first of three disastrous presidents: the butcher, the faker, the PRI-undertaker. President Gustavo Díaz Ordaz (1964-70) ordered the army to fire on striking students in 1968. Several hundred were killed in this "cleansing operation," known as the Massacre of Tlatelolco. Luis Echeverría (1970-76), Díaz Ordaz's top cop before becoming president, wasted his six years with self-promotion, deception and demagoguery, spending Mexico into its first devaluation in 22 years. José López Portillo (1976-82) bet the country on the price of oil. When prices crashed, so did Mexico. In 1982, he nationalized the banks and mortgaged the country. The PRI never recovered.

President Miguel de la Madrid (1982-1988) kept Mexico's nose above water when the country was drowning in debt. He began to open its economy but kept its politics closed tight, stealing an important gubernatorial election in 1986 and two years later, many believe, the presidency.

The tenure of President Salinas (1988-94) played out like a basic law of physics: For every action there is an equal and opposite reaction. When he permitted the election of the first non-PRI governor ever, in 1989, the reaction was intense pressure for more free elections. The more he privatized the inefficient state corporations, the less patronage there was to dispense. And the more he followed his burning desire for an international free-trade agreement with the United States and Canada, the less freedom of action he had at home to intimidate either the party faithful or his enemies.

But it was Luis Donaldo Colosio Murrieta and Ernesto Zedillo, Mr. Salinas's hand-picked choices to succeed him, who delivered the coup de grâce. On March 7, 1994, Mr. Colosio promised to separate the PRI from the government. Two weeks later he was shot dead. Mr. Zedillo, who replaced Mr. Colosio, on becoming president declared he would not exercise absolute control of his party.

In the next election, Mexican voters will have a chance to choose their president for the first time. The campaign for the year 2000 is already under way. Mr. Cárdenas will almost certainly be the PRD's candidate. He will have to be a magician to rescue Mexico City from 70 years of corruption, central planning and virtual dictatorship. Vicente Fox, the popular PAN governor of Guanajuato state, is the only declared contender for the presidency. He will have to keep his extremists under control. Both parties, joined by many PRI deserters and newly energized voters, will do very well.

And the PRI? Former President López Portillo recently gave its obituary. "The conduct of the PRI is and always has been democratic," he said. "Pure, direct democracy doesn't need elections." Most Mexicans would disagree.

The writer, who lived and worked in Mexico for more than 20 years, is founder and chairman of Business Executives for National Security, an organization of U.S. business leaders. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Polluters: The Government Did It

By Mark Solomon

SPOKANE, Washington — In northern Idaho's Silver Valley, the abstractions of the Superfund hazardous-waste cleanup program — "remediation," "restoration," "liability" — meet real life.

For more than a century, the region's silver mines provided bullets for America's soldiers and fortunes for some of its richest corporations.

The mines also created a toxic legacy: wastes and tailings, hundreds of billions of pounds of contaminated sediment, leaching into a watershed that is now home to more than half a million people.

In 1996, 13 years after the area was declared the nation's second-largest Superfund site, the Justice Department filed a $600 million lawsuit against the surviving mining companies. Estimates of the cleanup's cost range up to a billion dollars. The government sued after rejecting the companies' laughably low settlement offer of $1 million. If the companies don't pay, the federal taxpayers will have to pick up the tab.

The companies, however, have countersued, alleging, among other things, that the government itself should be held responsible. Why? Because it failed to regulate the disposal of mining wastes.

Do I believe my ears? In this era of deregulation, when industry seeks to replace environmental laws with a voluntary system, are the companies really saying that if only they had been regulated more they would have stopped polluting? I've heard the government blamed for a lot of things, but regulatory laxity was never one of them — until now.

In fact, Idaho's mining industry has long fought every attempt at reform. In 1932, for example, a federal study called for the building of holding ponds to capture the mines' wastes. The companies fought that plan until the Clean Water Act of 1972 forced them to comply.

Now Congress is debating the reauthorization of the Superfund, and industry wants to weaken the provision on damage to natural resources. If the effort succeeds, what will happen in 50 years? Will the polluters sue the government, blaming it for failing to prevent environmental damage?

Quick, stop them before they kill again.

The writer is executive director of the Inland Empire Public Lands Council, a conservation group. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1897: Mexico Attack

CITY OF MEXICO — An unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate President Diaz of Mexico as he was distributing medals to the war survivors on the occasion of the anniversary of the declaration of independence. As the President entered the Alameda, a man named Arroyo, who is supposed to be an Anarchist, sprang forward with a long knife and made a desperate lunge at him. He was at once arrested and disarmed.

1922: Dire Intimation

LONDON — The British Government will use all the strength of the Empire to defeat the Turks, and it has intimated to France that the Kemalists' success will inspire Germany to strike again, not only wrecking the victory won in the war, but also throwing Europe into another catastrophe like that which befell the Continent in 1914. The British Government has given close attention to the approach of the Kemalist forces to Constantinople and the Dardanelles, and regards the freedom of the Straits as a vital necessity.

1947: Auschwitz Gas

NUREMBERG — The I.G. Farben chemical combine invented a special poison gas that was used to exterminate millions at the infamous Auschwitz concentration camp, the War Crimes Tribunal was told. A statement by a witness brought by the United States prosecution, Georg von Schnitzler, said that he learned of this in November 1944 from a Farben chemist. The Anorgana company, a subsidiary of I.G. Farbenindustrie, perfected the gas and produced it in large quantities, Schnitzler said. He claimed that it was known to all the I. G. Farben directors.

OPINION/LETTERS

The Performance Art Bug Bites American Public Life

By Meg Greenfield

WASHINGTON — For the past couple of weeks everybody has been talking about the existence of the "celebrity culture" as if it were some separate, freakish phenomenon in American (and international) life, involving rock stars and movie stars and social and fashion elites, and the single-minded, mercenary media that cover them. The rest of us, the thinking goes, are implicated mainly by our insatiable interest in it all, by our own incorrigible and guilty voyeurism.

I think the connection is very different from that. For in innumerable other sectors of American life, unbeautiful, unglamorous and unfashionable people are nowadays living and behaving in the same distinctively strange and showy ways that mark the so-called "celebrity culture."

What has happened is not that a bunch of enviably thin, rich and well-coiffed people have taken to living life in a kind of image-driven way, as if continuously onstage or under the lens. More important is that so have a lot of other people — in the press and politics and government, to name a few.

This awareness of and catering to the assumed presence of a watching audience at all times is, in my view, a central feature of our modern life and has had a huge and truly unfortunate effect on it. The self-aware staginess that affects the way people behave in every walk of professional life is far more important than the glitz subculture. It has tended to drain what immediacy, sincerity and seriousness there were from a wide range of transactions that now purport to be one thing but have become another.

I have been trying to remember, for instance, the last time I heard a member of a congressional so-called inquiry ask a question of a witness to which he or she did not already know the answer, an answer the opposition was also prepped to put down with a smart sound-bite riposte. The best I could do was the electric moment in the early 1970s when the cabinet secretary Alexander Butterfield revealed the existence of the taping system in Richard Nixon's White House.

More usually the ritual of inquiry and response is sham. What is going on is a stage production for the benefit of an unseen audience, either televised or to be reached via the press.

The phenomenon, of course, hardly originated in the '90s. As long ago as the '50s, with the televised Kefauver inquiry into organized crime and the army-McCarthy hearings, this competition for the sympathy and support of an unseen audience at large was in play. And so was a certain amount of playacting. But neither was anywhere near so comprehensive as today.

The same is true when you put journalists asking their questions onstage — true for both the journalist and the one who is being asked the question. The test often becomes which of them comes off best in the view of the presumed audience.

It is as if everything we do in our professional lives these days, we do in full view of a sea of undesignated others whose good opinion we are eager to win. I do not mean to suggest that our behavior has become image-driven to the exclusion of all else. It is just that for everyone who operates even at the margins of public life these days, there seems to be a monitor working at all times that asks: How is this going to sound, how is this going to play — not with whomever the person is purportedly dealing with, but rather with the great "out there."

I think this has had an unhinging effect on people. And it has also overwhelmed their sense of responsibility to the primary role they are meant to play, if not their memory of it altogether.

As an example I would offer the O. J. Simpson trial. Yes, it was in the first instance the jury that the lawyers were trying to win over and the judge to guide and instruct. But could anyone who watched any part of it doubt that it was equally a public pitch by prosecutors, defense lawyers, witnesses and judge for the admiration of the watching audience, an effort to project some kind of dazzling personal image?

As one who favors the admittance of television cameras into the courtroom, I realize I am skating pretty near to the abyss here. Still, even though television plays a large part, I do not think it is merely the presence of TV cameras in so many situations that is responsible for the onstage quality of so much of our public life.

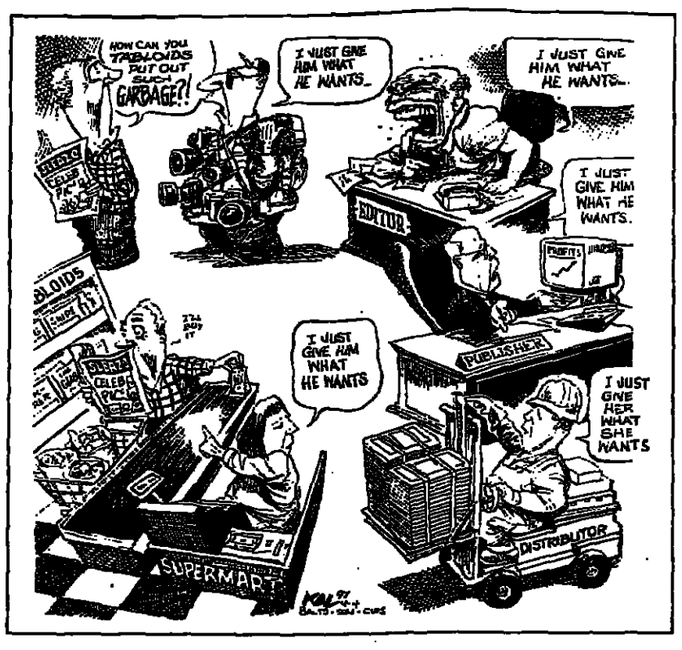
People who are rarely under the gaze of a television or other camera are hiring public-relations consultants to guide them in what to say and how to try to look and be perceived by that ever-watching, unknown audience. And often, even as they are doing something else — or at least seeming to — they will be viewing themselves on a split screen as they believe they are being seen by others.

In Washington, there is a saying that is thought to be a piece of particularly useful wisdom: "I never say anything in private conversation that I would not want to read in the papers the next day." It is wise, in a practical sense. And it does come from a long time ago, when it was thought to apply mostly to important political figures.

But there is something creepy and revealing about it, too. It has become a saying of people who are not center stage in American politics, just people who are willing to self-censor their conversations with professional colleagues and friends on the theory that protection of their image comes first. I do not think this is all the doing of TV, in other words. I think it is something that has come over us.

What is important and discouraging about the "celebrity culture," finally, is not that in its narrowly defined incarnation it exists. What is important is that it is but a small and exotic component of a much larger descent of so much of our national life into performance art.

Newsweek



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

German Pollster Replies

Regarding "Do Her Nazi Days Skew German Pollster's Work?" (Aug. 28):

The article refers to reports that I worked for the Nazis' propaganda minister. But I never worked for Josef Goebbels, the ministry for propaganda or any other government body.

On the contrary, Goebbels took offensive action against my work three times between 1940 and 1943, when I worked as a journalist. I was tried before the Nazi press court, fired from the weekly Das Reich and struck from the list of accredited journalists. I was working as a contributing editor for the Frankfurter Zeitung in August 1943 when it was closed down on Hitler's orders, and I finally gave up trying to work as a journalist under my own name.

ELISABETH NOELLE-NEUMANN.
Allensbach am Bodensee, Germany.

I was surprised to see Ms. Noelle-Neumann quoted as saying that Goebbels had "stopped the presses" of his weekly Das Reich in order to prevent the publication of an article she had written about Franklin D. Roosevelt.

An article on Roosevelt by Ms. Noelle-Neumann was in fact published in Das Reich on Nov. 15, 1943.

WILLY NIESSEN.
Cologne.

Indonesia in East Timor

Regarding "Notables Seek Solution to East Timor Rebellion" (Sept. 11):

The article said that "Portugal abandoned East Timor after Indonesian forces invaded in 1975." In fact, Portugal irresponsibly abandoned East Timor in August 1975, in the midst of a bloody civil war, while Indonesia's involvement to restore order in East Timor began only in December 1975. Indonesia's move took place after Portugal flatly rejected Indonesia's plea that Portugal return to complete the decolonization process.

Facing the carnage wrought by Portugal's actions and the instability on the island, Indonesia had no alternative but to respond positively to the appeals of the East Timorese to proceed with the peaceful process of decolonization interrupted by Portugal's departure. Its aim was to ensure that the democratically expressed will of the majority in East Timor would not be overruled by the tactics of a ruthless, armed minority. It is therefore absurd to suggest that Indonesia invaded East Timor.

GHAFFAR FADYL.
Jakarta.

The writer is director of foreign information at Indonesia's Department of Foreign Affairs.

A Colored Headline

Regarding "Maybe That's Why They Spell It 'Colour'" (Sept. 13):

I would like an explanation for this headline for an article on illiteracy in Britain. The implication that illiteracy has something to do with the accepted spelling of a word in British English, also used in Canada and other former Commonwealth countries, is offensive.

CARL FREDRIK SVENSTEDT.
Paris.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

California's Middle Name: The End of the World

By Steve Erickson

LOS ANGELES — I live in a canyon outside Los Angeles. The house launches itself out from a hillside and over a chasm below, away from the land and into the air.

A few years ago, before I moved here, this canyon was razed by a terrible and spectacular fire; that was before the earthquake and after the riots.

Every autumn holds the potential for such a disaster, when the hot Santa Ana winds blow and everyone from Malibu to the Palisades to the Hollywood Hills holds his or her breath waiting for the wrong match struck at the wrong moment.

California lives in the Moment of the Held Breath. These past few weeks, ahead of the Santa Anas and in the tail wind of an utterly freakish hurricane, what blows through the canyons is the news of El Niño and its relentless rains, approaching like an armada.

The question is whether these rains will arrive before the fires, in which case there may be no fires, or after the fires, in which case the scorched soil of the hills will turn to black mud and slide to the sea.

Of course, navigating catastrophes is our stock in trade in California. We have cornered the market on chaos, and for nothing else other than its complete unpredictability, El Niño is the most perfect of chaos's creations: Notwithstanding thousands of words about it in the media this summer, do you understand it? Notwithstanding all its very dramatic and biblical imagery, do you know anyone who understands it? Notwithstanding all the technical explanations of tropical weather patterns, do you believe for one moment that the people whose job it is to understand it understand it?

Rising from some elusive and overwrought part of the equatorial sea at least five degrees hotter than it is supposed to be, El Niño is a mysterious unidentified flying object of rain and wind thousands of miles wide hovering mysteriously out in the Pacific, the monstrous meteorological butterfly that flaps its wings on the other side of the world and gives Manhattan a balmy winter.

The East Coast is particularly fascinated with El Niño. In part this is because it is pleased, for once, to reap the better end of winter as the West Coast braces for the torrential worst. But more than this, the debauched California paradise that has come to teeter so precariously in the 1990s finally threatens to plummet into the vortex of the millennium, as is its just due.

Stories of El Niño abound in East Coast papers. Tremulous hopes of Pacific disaster spring eternal in East Coast hearts. We know this; they hate us; it's O.K. In the Moment of the Held Breath, we have lived with the resentment of the age as routinely as we live with the news of El Niño because our own particular narcissism is such that we not only expect El Niño, but also hope for it.

Somewhere deep in our hearts we positively swoon at the prospect of being swept right off the map. Somewhere deep in our hearts we positively resent the idea that such a tide could come for anyone else instead.

The End of the World is California's middle name; it is in our job description as a place: "Must produce inane TV shows, grow women of specious beauty, nurture various ditzy life-philosophies and provide a suitable ambiance for the demise of civilization as we know it."

Where else are they going to end the world, Wisconsin? Living in California, we define ourselves by chaos; the pending cataclysm, whatever it might be, reminds us who we are.

As with the house I live in, the very occupation of California — a fractured, partially liquefied terrain of arid deserts, hostile mountains, dense woods and craggy seashores — is an act of recklessness. It is motivated by both the hubris of transcendence and the rapture of self-annihilation.

More than merely believing we are the only ones who actually deserve El Niño, we need El Niño. Take our apocalypse from us, and we are nothing.

In the meantime, we will accommodate El Niño's chaos as we have accommodated all the more banal forms of chaos that preceded it.

My wife and I are expecting our first baby in two months. A few weeks ago we both stopped to ponder the crazed 2-in-the-morning jaunt to the hospital some stormy night this November, down canyon hillsides and out coastal highways, dodging landslides and tsunamis and the sort of wind shear that routinely drops jumbo jets from the sky.

As it happens, maternity wards report that veritable monsoons of babies are born during storms and full moons, and since our child's due date coincides not only with the rains but also with the full moon, we are preparing for him to come blowing out of my wife in a full-force gale, whipping around the delivery room in such a gust that it will take the combined efforts of doctors, nurses, midwives, orderlies, physical therapists, security guards, parking attendants and previously comatose patients to lash the little sucker down.

He will be an El Niño baby lit with demon moonlight, a child of chaos like the rest of us, counting down the minutes to the end of the world like the drops of rain that would wash us away.

The writer, the author of seven books including "Arc d'X," "Amnesiascope: A Novel" and "American Nomad," contributed this comment to The New York Times.

MEANWHILE

We have cornered the market on chaos, of whose creations El Niño is the most perfect.

BEST SELLERS

New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This Week		Last Week	Weeks On List
1	COLD MOUNTAIN, by Charles Frazier	1	10
2	UNNATURAL EXPOSURE, by Patricia Cornwell	2	7
3	SPECIAL DELIVERY, by Danielle Steel	3	10
4	IF THIS WORLD WERE MINE, by E. Lynn Harris	7	7
5	PLUM ISLAND, by Nelson DeMille	4	15
6	THE NOTEBOOK, by Nicholas Sparks	6	47
7	THE GOD OF SMALL THINGS, by Arundhati Roy	5	5
8	THE PARTNER, by John Grisham	8	27
9	LONDON, by Edward Rutherfurd	10	15
10	DEJA DEAD by Kathy Reichs		1
11	DEAD IN THE WATER, by Stuart Woods	13	3
12	UP ISLAND, by Anne Rivers	9	14
13	CIMARRON ROSE, by James Lee Burke	14	3
14	CHASING CEZANNE, Peter Mayle	11	12
15	FAT TUESDAY, by Sandra Brown	12	12

NONFICTION

1	ANGELA'S ASHES, by Frank McCourt	1	52
2	THE MAN WHO LISTENS TO HORSES, by Monty Roberts	2	4
3	THE PERFECT STORM, by Sebastian Junger	3	14
4	INTO THIN AIR, by Jon Krakauer	4	19
5	CONVERSATIONS WITH GOD: Book 1, by Neale Donald Walsch	7	39
6	BABYHOOD, by Paul Reiser	10	2
7	MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL, by John Berendt	5	165
8	THE BIBLE CODE, by Michael Drosnin	6	13
9	BRAIN DROPPINGS, by George Carlin	8	15
10	THE MILLIONAIRE NEXT DOOR, by Thomas J. Stanley and William D. Danko	9	34
11	EVEN THE STARS LOOK LONESOME, by Maya Angelou	11	3
12	CONVERSATIONS WITH GOD: Book 2, by Neale Donald Walsch	12	17
13	THE GIFT OF FEAR, by Gavin de Becker	13	11
14	JUST AS I AM, by Billy Graham	14	18
15	BILLIONS AND BILLIONS, by Carl Sagan	15	7

ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

1	SIMPLE ABUNDANCE, by Sarah Ban Breathnach	1	75
2	MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray	3	207
3	EIGHT WEEKS TO OPTIMUM HEALTH, by Andrew Weil	4	21
4	THE ZONE, by Barry Sears with Bill Lawren		47

BOOKS

HITLER'S AIRWAVES: The Inside Story of Nazi Radio Broadcasting and Propaganda Swing

By Horst J.P. Bergmeier and Rainer E. Lotz. Illustrated, with CD. 368 pages. $40. Yale University Press.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

CAN words and music be weapons of war? That question hovers over a well-documented book about Nazi Germany's propaganda broadcasts. The new study includes twisted song lyrics and radio talks from Berlin and Hamburg by American and British traitors. These official programs were authorized and financed at the highest levels of the Nazi hierarchy. They were intended to demoralize and destroy the will of the Third Reich's British and American enemies: us.

"Hitler's Airwaves," by Horst J.P. Bergmeier and Rainer E. Lotz, who are experts on wartime recordings in Germany, examines the criminal culpability of those responsible for "Nazi radio broadcasting and propaganda swing." The swing was mostly American: standards by Irving Berlin, Cole Porter and others. This fascinating account tells how scores of musicians worked for Joseph Goebbels, the powerful chief of the Reich Ministry for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda.

We know from such authoritative works as William L. Shirer's "Rise and Fall of the Third Reich" that the Hitler government gained the cooperation of opportunists as well as true believers from every segment of German society: militarists, industrialists, bankers, lawyers, physicians, professors, journalists and people in the arts. Many artists and writers emigrated, but, as Shirer noted, "Most of the great figures of the German music world chose to remain in Nazi Germany and indeed lent their names and their talent to the New Order."

A part of "Hitler's Airwaves" describes the organization of Goebbels's broadcasting division and the role played by its foreign propaganda section. The authors include the backgrounds of the dozen or so British and American traitors who wrote and broadcast for the Third Reich. William Joyce (Lord Haw-Haw) and John Amery were the most infamous of the British traitors.

In the most original parts of "Hitler's Airwaves," the authors have unearthed fresh material about a popular German swing band, Charlie and His Orchestra, that beamed its music at American and British listeners, especially those in the armed forces. The music was intended to make soldiers nostalgic for home, where (the lectures between the songs claimed) President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill had betrayed them and their wives and girlfriends had deserted them. The broad aim was to make Allied soldiers lay down their arms and surrender to the nice Nazis, who would treat them kindly in Germany.

Such blatant propaganda must have sounded as far-fetched to the Wehrmacht as to their British and American opponents in North Africa and Europe. Those of us in the army in North Africa who listened to "Axis Sally" liked the familiar jazz recordings but laughed at her phony blandishments. It is often claimed that "Lili Marlene," the most popular World War II song, was "captured" from the Germans by the British Eighth Army. We learn here that Goebbels found the song too mordant and tried, unsuccessfully, to stop it from being broadcast. Charlie and His Orchestra changed the lyrics of plagiarized American music into propaganda. For example, here's how the lyrics of Cole Porter's "You're the Top" were revised and broadcast:

You're the top —
You're a German flyer.
You're the top —
You're machine-gun fire.
You're a U-Boat chap
With a lot of pep.
You're grand —
You're a German Blitz.
The Paris Ritz.
An army van.

Predictably, the musicians working for Goebbels's ministry for "public enlightenment" played lyrics that were sneeringly anti-Semitic (I'm fightin' for the Jew") and racist ("French Negroes on the Rhine"). The words continually held Churchill, Roosevelt and the Bolsheviks responsible for causing the war and resisting the superior way of life in Nazi Germany.

The propaganda ministry forbade the use of the word "jazz" because it was considered "a Jewish-American invention, which one could call musical Bolshevism."

In 1941 Goebbels decided to establish a pure German "Dance and Entertainment Orchestra." The new orchestra was supposed to have the status in popular music that the Berlin Philharmonic had in the classical field. That never came close to happening.

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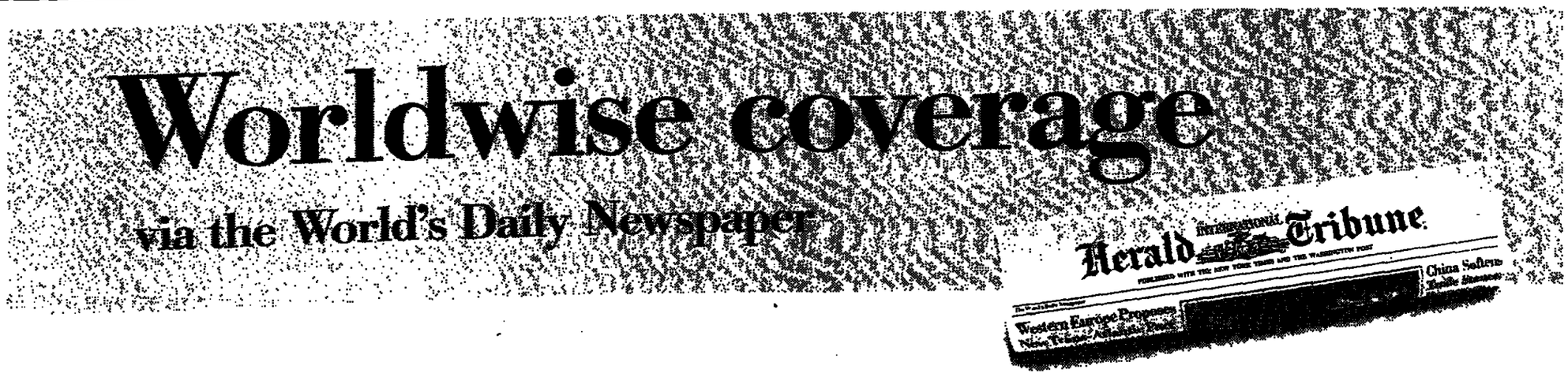


Amid New Accusations, Mrs. Mandela Still Campaigns for High Post

By Suzanne Daley
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — President Nelson Mandela's former wife, Winnie Madikizela-Mandela, is facing new accusations about her role in the 1988 death of a 14-year-old activist and is about to be subpoenaed by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. But she isn't letting any of that get in the way of her political aspirations.

In a move that could well end up embarrassing the governing party, the African National Congress, she has entered the race for South Africa's second-highest office, the deputy presidency.

In recent years, Mrs. Mandela — who was a tireless campaigner for her husband's freedom before he was released from prison in 1990 — seems to have stumbled in myriad ways, from being dismissed as the deputy minister for arts, culture, science and technology to racking up huge debts.

But throughout, Mrs. Mandela, 60, has held on to her post as head of the ANC's Women's League and, some say, her popularity among the poorest, most militant South Africans. On Sunday the league announced that it had formally nominated Mrs. Mandela to the deputy leadership of the party.

If she wins this post when the party meets in December, she would probably become the country's next deputy president. At the meeting, Mr. Mandela is expected to step down as the African National Congress president, and his current deputy, Thabo Mbeki, will almost certainly succeed him. This would leave the deputy presidency up for grabs.

Some political analysts say there is too much bad blood between Mrs. Mandela and the ANC's inner circle for her to stage a big political comeback. But others say she may have the support to, if not get the job, at least come close.

While Mrs. Mandela generally refuses to speak to the press, she is a tireless campaigner, often making appearances in even the country's most remote areas.

But her nomination comes at a time when she is embroiled in new controversy.

A former member of her entourage, Katiza Cebekhulu, appears prepared to testify that he saw Mrs. Mandela stab a 14-year-old activist, Stompie Moekhetsi Seipei. Mrs. Mandela was convicted in 1991 of assaulting and kidnapping the boy. But the assault charge was later put aside, and her prison sentence was reduced to a fine.

In "Kariza's Journey," a book written by a British journalist, Fred Bridgland, and published last week, Mr. Cebekhulu also says Mrs. Mandela ordered the killing of a Soweto doctor who would not cooperate with a plan to embarrass a white priest by accusing him of homosexuality. She wanted the doctor to certify that Mr. Cebekhulu had been raped by the priest, but the doctor, Abu-Baker Asvat, refused.

In addition, several other members of her entourage who have been charged or are serving sentences for various crimes have said they intend to make disclosures about her when they apply for amnesty from the Truth Commission. The commission, set up to look into past atrocities, has the power to grant amnesty to those who confess all.

Regardless of that testimony, a separate committee of the commission has been investigating Mrs. Mandela on its own and has subpoenaed her to testify at the end of the month.

In recent days, Mrs. Mandela has lashed out at her accusers, denying their charges and threatening to ignore the subpoena.

Peacekeepers in Bosnia Face Growing Hostility

Angry Serbs Step Up Pressure on Troops

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

ZVORNIK, Bosnia-Herzegovina — When the last voters had departed in convoys of buses and a company of bone-tired American soldiers had begun the unenviable task of picking up scores of discarded plastic water bottles, it began to rain.

The gray clouds crowded out the late afternoon light Monday and the two green army field tents, where Muslims displaced by the war had cast their ballots, and the somber mood of the company seemed to deepen as the soldiers acknowledged that the next few weeks may be the most difficult and dangerous of their six-month deployment.

These soldiers, who patrol in small units through the Serb-held region of Bosnia, have borne the brunt of the decision made in Washington to isolate Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb leader, and promote his rival, the Bosnian Serb president, Biljana Plavsic.

The soldiers have been jeered, taunted, doused with beer and in one incident kicked and punched by angry Serbs until they loaded their weapons and threatened to fire on the crowd.

"They shout 'Vietnam! Somalia!' " said Captain Mitchell Rambin, 30, the company commander, who is from Shreveport, Louisiana. "We try not to take it personally."

The carefully cultivated image of the 34,000 peacekeepers in Bosnia as even-handed arbiters in the dispute among Croats, Serbs and Muslims has vanished. At best it has been replaced among the ethnic Serbs by distrust and tension. And many here expect that if the North Atlantic Treaty Organization makes another move to clamp down on Mr. Karadzic, who has been indicted on war-crimes charges, the NATO peacekeepers who work in the Serbian area will suffer the consequences.

"It's frustrating," said Private Edmund J. Davies, 19, from Salt Lake City. "You try to help them, and they throw it back in your face. It makes us feel like what we are doing is worthless. If we take Karadzic, a lot more Serbs will have demonstrations. They could attack us. It could get crazy."

Many Serbs swiftly soured on NATO troops after they had seized a Bosnian Serb charged with war crimes in July and killed another who had resisted arrest.

In the second week of August, NATO troops seized police stations in Banja Luka and gave them to followers of Mrs. Plavsic, further angering the hard-liners around Mr. Karadzic, who was her predecessor as president of the Serbian republic in Bosnia.

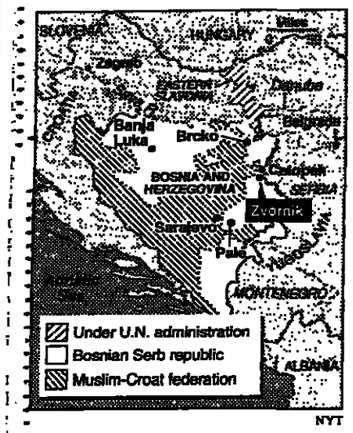
The attempt to seize more stations in towns like Brcko on Aug. 28 collapsed, however, when U.S. soldiers abandoned positions rather than confront crowds organized and directed by supporters of Mr. Karadzic who threw fire bombs and beat soldiers with thick wooden planks.

The crowd violence saw the army hand out five Purple Hearts and about 30 commendation medals. One soldier, who assisted a friend under attack, was awarded the Soldier's Medal, one of the highest peacetime awards. And all troops are now equipped with nonlethal crowd control equipment.

The last two weeks, since the retreat, have been an uncomfortable stalemate that soldiers say they expect will soon have to be resolved.

Serbs remain openly hostile, throwing rocks at military vehicles.

"It is going to be bad news if we take another war criminal," said Captain Rambin, who said he had to restrain his soldiers when they were assaulted by a Serbian mob on Aug. 28 in Zvornik. "My problem is trying to calm my guys down. They are itching for a fight. I have to demotivate them. A lot of them are young and do not understand the ramifications of a fire fight."



NYT

SERBS: *Conflict on Karadzic*

Continued from Page 1

Force for Bosnia are in the country to provide security, including for the election observers, but the soldiers themselves have been attacked by stone-throwing mobs.

Mr. Frowick, an American diplomat, insisted that he had to be concerned about the election monitors.

"That's a realistic operational imperative," he said.

But he expressed intense frustration that Mr. Karadzic, a main protagonist in the 1992-95 war in Bosnia, continued to operate freely from his base in Pale. "Someone in the international community must take responsibility for bringing Mr. Karadzic to justice," he said.

Top Western military officials are at odds about whether to attempt to seize Mr. Karadzic by force, although there have been increasing suggestions in recent months that they have plans to do so. Under a U.S.-brokered deal struck in July 1996, Mr. Karadzic agreed to step down as head of the Serbian Democratic Party and president of the Bosnia Serb Republic, as the Serb-controlled half of Bosnia is called.

He stayed out of sight for a while after that, in compliance with security organization rules that indicted war crimes suspects have no role in political party activities. But his continuing influence has been obvious.

Mr. Frowick's decision to block sanctions against the Serbian Democratic Party caused an uproar here. Hrair Balian, director of the Bosnia Project of the International Crisis Group, a think tank, said Mr. Frowick had violated the European security organization's own rules.

Agence France-Presse

Centrists Kjell Magne Bondevik, left, and Valgerd Svarstad Haugland expect to form a coalition government.

NORWAY: *Labor to Give Up Power as Rightists Make Big Gain*

Continued from Page 1

pean parties to comparable vote totals, most notably in France, was almost entirely absent here, leading some Norwegian analysts to suggest that such comparisons are misleading.

The discovery and exploitation of oil deposits along the Atlantic coast a quarter-century ago have made Norway the largest petroleum exporter in the world after Saudi Arabia. That has translated into a huge budget surplus equivalent to nearly 7 percent of the gross national product and has shrunk unemployment to less than 4 percent, a negligible number by current European standards. In part because of Norway's privileged position, voters have twice rejected membership in the European Union, most recently in 1994.

The way the Labor Party government managed its prosperity — by investing its oil income in international capital markets — may prove to have been Mr. Jagland's undoing.

Mr. Hagen, who comes across well on television, was targeted by Mr. Jagland as his chief adversary in the campaign. Mr. Hagen called for freeing a portion of the oil revenues to improve health services and to expand aid to the elderly — both lean by the standards of Norway's Scandinavian neighbors.

Mr. Jagland retorted that prudence required Norway to save during its boom times to be able to provide for an aging population while looking to the day when the oil dries up. He also expressed fears that new state spending would overheat the Norwegian economy.

Mr. Hagen exploited that cautious approach in his campaign. "Norway today is run like a corporation; all the money goes to the state," he said. "A lot of ordinary people, especially the aged, are sick of hearing that we are one of the richest countries in the world but that there isn't enough money for them."

Opinion surveys during the campaign confirmed that this message was the one Norwegian voters responded to, said Bernt Aardal of Norway's independent Institute for Social Research — and not Mr. Hagen's controversial opinions about ethnic minorities, restricting immigration and cutting foreign aid.

JAKARTA: *Indonesia Is Pressured to Get Fires Under Control*

Continued from Page 1

Hundreds of forest and scrub fires, many of them deliberately set by companies that want to clear land for plantations and industrial estates, have been burning out of control for weeks, mainly on Indonesia's two largest islands, Kalimantan and Sumatra.

Indonesian officials estimate that 300,000 hectares (740,000 acres) have been blackened, further depleting the country's tropical forests, the largest in the world outside Brazil.

Huge clouds of smoke have blocked out the sun in some parts of Indonesia and prevailing monsoon winds have carried the haze over Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei, where it has prevented transport and industrial pollution from dispersing, causing air pollution levels to soar.

The Malaysian Environment Department said the pollution briefly reached hazardous levels in Kuala Lumpur on Tuesday. Residents walked the streets in an eerie twilight with handkerchiefs and masks pressed to their faces.

The U.S. Embassy in Kuala Lumpur has set guidelines for its 200 employees and their dependents, and some 3,000 Americans living in the capital area.

It encouraged people to stay indoors, limit exercise, wear surgical masks and drink plenty of fluids.

Singapore has warned the elderly and the ill to stay indoors.

The Indonesian environment minister, Sarwono Kusumaatmadja, has blamed big forestry and plantation companies, as well as settler farmers, for lighting the fires.

The forestry minister, Djamaludin Suryohadikusumo, said the government could revoke the operating licenses of at least 50 companies it suspects of starting fires.

But critics said that the Indonesian authorities had been ineffective in halting the fires partly because many of the companies involved in the burning to clear land for development had close connections to the government, armed forces and bureaucracy.

The Jakarta Post has reported that there were hundreds of forestry companies in Kalimantan and Sumatra, "but until now only two have had their license revoked" despite the fact that such offenses had been committed since 1994.

"These companies must possess influence to challenge the authorities," the paper said. "Their influence could only come from political connections."

Mark Harrison, business services manager at the Regional Institute of Environmental Technology in Singapore, said the smoke pall from Indonesia was only one more factor to aggravate pollution arising from Southeast Asia's rapid industrialization.

"What we're dealing with is a photochemical smog," he said in an interview with Reuters. "Calling it a haze as we have done for so long is the typical softly, softly Asian approach. I think it's time to be more robust about dealing with the problem. We're probably looking at a pollution problem in Asia like we had in Europe in the 1950s and '60s which promoted various Clean Air Acts."

New Joint Chiefs Head

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The Senate on Tuesday unanimously confirmed General Henry Shelton of the U.S. Army to become chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The general, a 55-year-old Green Beret paratrooper who led U.S. forces in Haiti, will serve for two years. He replaces General John Shalikashvili, who is to retire at the end of this month.

General Shelton will be the third army general in a row to fill a job that traditionally has rotated among army, navy and air force officers. He is now head of the U.S. Special Operations Command based in Tampa, Florida.

THAIS: *Facing Social Flaws*

Continued from Page 1

The Nation newspaper Monday in a comment typical of the heated rhetoric here.

Though it would be the 17th charter since Thailand became a constitutional monarchy 60 years ago, it is the first to be drawn up with extensive input from the public and the first to stress civil liberties and government accountability.

It challenges directly a political system in which parliamentary seats are bought in a highly refined system of payoffs and in which government is run by patronage rather than policy.

"The draft constitution is a metaphor for all the dramatic cultural changes that are occurring in Thailand," said an experienced foreign analyst, speaking on condition of anonymity.

"On one side you have the pressures for transparency, accountability, popular participation and opening up the bureaucratic decision-making process," he said. "On the other you have the desire for control. You can see these changes in every aspect of Thai culture."

Mr. Chaovalit's handling of the economic crisis is criticized in the press here as an example of the inability of recent governments to manage the country's affairs. His weak and fractious government ducked and dodged as the problems emerged in recent months, offering vague assurances that all was well.

Economists say its main action — expending most of the nation's foreign exchange reserves in a futile effort to shore up the weakening baht — only served to make things much worse.

A number of political analysts do not believe that the prime minister can survive the current crisis. While business groups, labor unions, student activists and even the politically crucial military are strongly backing the constitution, many powerful politicians oppose it.

A key opponent is Interior Minister Snoh Thienthong, whose support is crucial to the survival of Mr. Chaovalit's fragile coalition. A member of the old guard whose patronage controls local governments around the country, Mr. Snoh has called the draft constitution communist.

"Do we really want to see the country in chaos?" he said this weekend. "The economy is falling apart and it's all because of the word 'freedom.' "

People who support the new constitution disagree. The old way of doing things no longer fits an increasingly urban and sophisticated nation, they say.

"It's like you're a kid who has outgrown his clothes," said Amporn Tantuvanich, a music promoter. "Now they come and say, 'Hey, you can't grow anymore.' Actually, they should make bigger clothes."

This weekend's demonstration, involving about thousand factory workers as well as several hundred railway, airline and electricity workers, was only the latest in a series of public rallies.

Street demonstrations have become a cause for some nervousness here, calling to mind huge rallies that ended in a military crackdown, widespread bloodshed and the fall of a government in 1992.

It was a warning about civil unrest by the army commander, General Chettha Thanajaro, that persuaded the prime minister to support the constitution last week and back away from plans to remove its anti-corruption measures.

But Mr. Chaovalit has equivocated so often that few people here believe that this was his final word on the issue.

More typical was his comment in a television interview when asked if he was for or against the draft constitution.

"I am 100 percent," he declared, smiling as always — leaving viewers still guessing which side he was on.

TIGERS: *A New Pecking Order Emerges in East Asia as the Currency Crisis Shatters Investor Assumptions*

Continued from Page 1

of the spectrum "the superior economic management that you are getting out of Beijing, Hong Kong and Taipei means they will greatly outperform the rest of the region for some time to come."

The ranking, like the crisis that fostered the reassessment, said John Strickland, chairman of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp., has come about because "some of the regimes in Southeast Asia began to think that they could ignore fundamentals, such as balance of payments and budget deficits." Now, he said, those governments "are being brought back by a short, sharp shock."

The cycle of crisis began this summer as equity markets and currencies slumped. But the problem goes well beyond exchange rates. When some governments reacted by increasing interest rates to protect their currencies, they exposed many bank borrowers to hardship or even bankruptcy, especially in the bloated real-estate sector. The bubble burst, usually in systems where regulation is lax, corruption is rife and bank loans are often the result of what the World Bank has called "perverse connections" between borrowers and lenders.

Yet, not all the tigers will lose their claws. With the possible exception of Thailand, economists say that a relatively rapid recovery and renewed stability is attainable. After all this is still a region of high savings rates, long working hours and labor costs that are significantly lower than in Europe or the United States.

Nonetheless, the recovery of all may be based on the stability of the region's weakest link — Thailand. It is impossible to know how markets might react should the weakened Thai government fall, which is at least possible in coming days and weeks.

'The main lesson of the turbulence is that the tigers have to be looked at separately. You can't generalize anymore.'

The ranking of key Asian economies by analysts is based on their prospects for overcoming the turmoil, grappling with loan losses in financial and property sectors, and recovering or maintaining their economic growth potential, which even after the crisis passes will probably remain much higher than growth rates in Europe or North America.

In ascending order — from worst to best — economists, bankers and financial officials agreed that the new pecking order is Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, South Korea, the Philippines, Japan, Singapore, Hong Kong and China.

Thailand: Bangkok, now the recipient of a $17 billion bailout from the IMF, is clearly at the bottom of the scale. The problem was not just a currency crisis, which on its own might be rectified by improved fiscal and monetary policies. The problem was and remains the huge insolvencies in the banking and real-estate sectors, and a complete crisis of confidence among investors and businessmen. Growth this year is expected to drop dramatically, perhaps to zero.

Indonesia: Jakarta has earned praise from investors and analysts for a more market oriented response to the crisis than Thailand. The government removed limits on the foreign ownership of shares and let its currency, the rupiah, float.

But a vast expansion of the Indonesian banking system in recent years combined with relatively weak supervisory standards means there is no quick fix.

Malaysia: In the wake of currency and equity market problems, the government of Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad blamed George Soros and international speculators for its woes and threatened to arrest those who "sabotage" its economy. But in recent days the prime minister has conceded that Malaysia may have made mistakes and has begun trying to woo fund managers back to Kuala Lumpur. Mr. Strickland said that in cutting back on costly projects and pledging to tackle its deficits, Malaysia may be on its way to making amends with financial markets.

South Korea: The prolonged banking crisis caused by overextended lending to *chaebols* at a time of economic difficulty last year means there is a question mark over the banking system. Korea remains a major player in the world economy, but Mr. Overholt and others said that the financial crisis could persist.

Philippines: Manila earns higher marks for having a relatively well supervised banking system, for cooperating quietly with the IMF and for having a much smaller real-estate bubble than others in the region. But investors are concerned about political uncertainty stemming from the risk that President Fidel Ramos might try to force a change in the constitution simply to run 0for a second term next year.

Japan: Tokyo's headaches are far from over. Although the bubble economy of inflated real-estate prices backed by excessive bank lending crashed more than five years ago, problems persist. The economy contracted by 11 percent in the second quarter of the year, and import demand was stopped dead, contributing to a soaring trade surplus with the United States that is worrying Washington.

Hong Kong and Singapore: At the top of scale in investor confidence are these highly competitive economies, blessed by fundamentally sound financial systems and excellent policy management. There is no lack of irony in the fact that Hong Kong, less than three months after being handed back to China, has become a safe haven for many investors in the region.

China: The restructuring of state enterprises will be costly in terms of money and unemployment, but the consensus on China is that the just announced economic liberalization steps, together with the tough policies of the deputy prime minister and economic czar, Zhu Rongji, should keep Beijing on track to become an economic superpower in the 21st century.

EU to Warn Britain About Beef Exports

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The European Union decided Tuesday to begin legal procedures against Britain for failing to control beef exports after a worldwide ban was imposed in March 1996, EU sources said.

The European Commission, meeting in Strasbourg, decided to *initiate* an "infringement procedure" against Britain following the discovery this summer of thousands of tons of illegal British beef in Belgium and Germany.

"There has been an agreement to open an infringement procedure," an EU source said. "It's like a warning."

The procedure will take the form of a letter to London detailing the commission's findings and telling the government to tighten its checks on fraudulent exports.

The other party usually has 30 days to answer the letter.

Failure to comply could see the issue going to the European Court of Justice, although this was regarded as highly unlikely.

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China Wavers on Brink Of Old and New Ways

Path of Economic Transition Is Unclear

By Seth Faison
New York Times Service

BEIJING — There is a joke widely circulating around town that may sum up how people here interpret the events at the Communist Party congress under way.

Three presidents — Bill Clinton of the United States, Boris Yeltsin of Russia and Jiang Zemin of China — are each driving down a road, the story goes, and their three cars approach an intersection.

Mr. Clinton turns right, as does Mr. Yeltsin. But when Mr. Jiang reaches the

NEWS ANALYSIS

crossroads, he hesitates and asks his passenger, China's former leader, Deng Xiaoping, which way to go.

"Signal left, and turn right," Mr. Deng replies bluntly.

The clear trend in China today, as the tellers of this joke know well, is to push forward with reform toward a market-oriented capitalist economy, while insisting that such moves are a way to better achieve socialism.

There is a remarkable split in China today between theory and practice. When Mr. Jiang unveiled the party's plans for the coming five years at the congress opening last Friday, a breath-taking chasm emerged between his pronounced embracing of socialist superiority and the plans he outlined to unload the bulk of China's state-owned enterprises.

But woe to anyone who thinks that means that China will make a seamless transition to a capitalist economy any time soon. Mr. Jiang may have turned right, in the popular joke, but his car is still far behind the others, and his road is full of potholes.

A common mistake that outsiders make in China, particularly foreign investors, is to think that ideology and the old socialist way of doing things have disappeared. Even though few people here still believe in socialism, nearly 50 years of Communist Party rule has left a heavy legacy of dilapidated factories, millions of poorly trained workers and heavy-handed bureaucrats.

The long-term implications of the party's plans to convert ownership away from state control are aggressively capitalist, in that they seem destined to draw corporate decision-making ever more toward what makes sense for business, and not for the government.

The plans also draw an enormous question mark about the ultimate viability of the Communist Party itself. Once a company's shareholders can legally define the limits between themselves and a government authority, it may not be a big step to start making political demands to serve the company's interests.

In the more immediate future, however, lies a bundle of confusion.

No one, least of all the company managers who have to carry out the shift in ownership, seems to know exactly what lies ahead over the next five to 10 years.

When an old factory, with a manager appointed by local officials, is converted to a shareholding corporation where a manager answers instead to a board of directors, the new bosses may want to lay off excess workers and re-tool an inefficient operation into one that can be competitive.

As they try to implement their strategy, however, will the local Communist Party chief sit by idly as hundreds of workers are sent home? Or will the party chief say that unemployment in the area is already too high and that layoffs threaten "stability" since China has no social security net?

And what will the legions of tax collectors and local administrators who have seemingly limitless authority over companies do?

No one has the answers to these questions.

But it is clear that China's leaders have been talking for years about separating government from business, and have repeatedly been stymied by the difficulty in persuading officials and workers to adapt.

Wary of the Russian example of shocking a system into sudden privatization, Chinese officials say they will make the switch more gradually, through a combination of mergers, shareholding systems and public listing of shares.

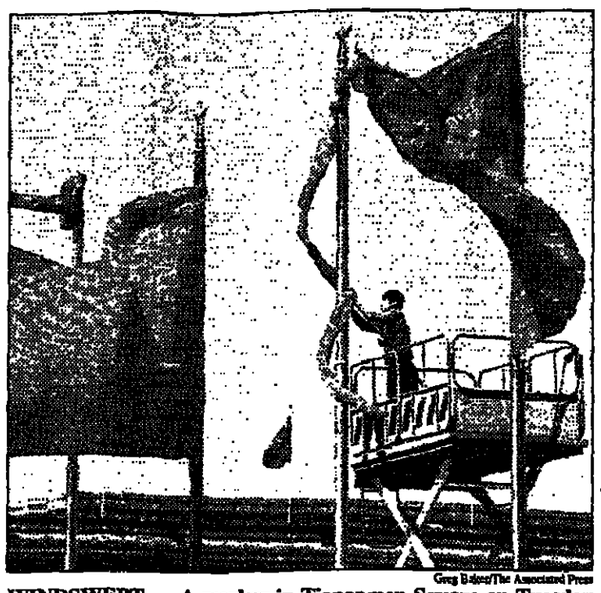
Yet, the legal framework to set up even the most basic guidelines for a new corporate system is still being put in place.

Even deeper obstacles may lie in the mindset and bureaucratic complexity that is deeply ingrained in the old way of doing things, combined with a lack of responsibility to shareholders.

Company managers who raise cash by selling an enterprise either on a stock market or by selling shares to employees may not feel compelled to invest the money in what the company needs.

"I'm still pessimistic that a shareholding system by itself will solve the problems at most companies," said Li Xiaohong, a securities executive in Beijing.

"You make a company efficient by making the managers care about whether they sell anything or not," he said. Selling stock just puts a lot of cash in their hands, and most of them will use it to buy cars or hotels."



Greg Baker/The Associated Press

WINDSWEPT — A worker in Tiananmen Square on Tuesday trying to untangle flags marking the Communist Party Congress.

Parliament Rebuffs Hun Sen, Rejecting Cabinet Reshuffle

The Associated Press

PHNOM PENH — In the first parliamentary setback for Hun Sen since the July coup, the National Assembly rejected a proposed cabinet reshuffle Tuesday that would have rewarded his loyalists with senior government posts.

The National Assembly had been considered a virtual rubber stamp for Mr. Hun Sen's decisions since the coup, and its rejection of his cabinet agenda came as a surprise.

Mr. Hun Sen tried to characterize the vote as an example of democracy in action.

"This shows the Cambodian Parliament is democratic and sovereign without any intimidation," Mr. Hun Sen said. "This is what democracy is all about."

Although 67 members of the 120-seat assembly voted for Mr. Hun Sen's choices for seven ministerial posts and nine secretaries of state, the vote fell far short of the two-thirds majority required for confirmation. There were 14 votes against, seven abstentions and nine invalid ballots.

The other legislators were absent, including 18 who fled abroad after Mr. Hun Sen toppled his co-prime minister, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, in July. Forces loyal to Prince Ranariddh are resisting Mr. Hun Sen's troops in northern Cambodia.

The vacant cabinet slots had mostly been held by Ranariddh loyalists who are now in exile. Mr. Hun Sen had tried to fill them primarily with members of factions that had broken from Prince Ranariddh's party and other groupings who had pledged loyalty to him before the coup.

Three of the ministerial posts were to have been filled by leaders of a faction that broke away from the prince's party in April.

That split was widely seen as being orchestrated by Mr. Hun Sen to shift the parliamentary balance of power in favor of his formerly Communist Cambodian People's Party.

Stabbing of 2 Indonesians Sparks Anti-Chinese Riot

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

UJUNG PANDANG, Indonesia — Rioters angry about the stabbing deaths of two Muslim sisters killed the victims' alleged attacker and set fire to stores, houses and vehicles owned by ethnic Chinese, the police and residents said Tuesday.

Unconfirmed reports said two other people died in a fire Tuesday during a second day of rioting after the stabbings in Ujung Pandang, about 1,400 kilometers (900 miles) northeast of Jakarta.

The rioting was the latest in a series of ethnic disturbances in Indonesia during the past year, with Muslims attacking properties owned by Christians and ethnic Chinese.

The police said the two sisters, a 19-year-old and a 9-year-old, had been stabbed as they walked home Monday from a religion class. The assailant was identified as a 23-year-old ethnic Chinese man.

The 9-year-old was killed instantly, and her sister died later in a hospital, said Major General Agum Gumelar, the regional military commander.

The police said that a mob had beaten the stabbing suspect, who died Tuesday in a hospital. They said he had been diagnosed earlier as mentally depressed.

The police chief of South Sulawesi Province, Brigadier General Ali Hanafiah, said Tuesday that 79 people had been arrested and that security forces were trying to restore order.

The police said rioters, mostly young Muslim men, had thrown rocks at about 250 Chinese-owned houses and businesses. Thirty-eight automobiles and 27 motorcycles were smashed. At least three cars were burned.

Ethnic Chinese made up about 4 percent of Indonesia's population of 200 million, but are believed to control more than half of the country's wealth. Many of them are traders or store owners.

Businesses were closed Tuesday in Ujung Pandang, a port and trading town that is the center of the cocoa and coffee business in Indonesia.

"No one has gone outside their houses today," a trader said. "There is no business happening, especially in cocoa."

Others said the town remained tense late into the afternoon Tuesday.

"People, especially the Chinese, are scared to go out," a Chinese woman said. "I see smoke everywhere in the city, and I keep hearing the sirens of fire engines."

"People are there on the street and security forces seem to be having trouble containing the people," she said.

The Sulawesi military commander, Major General Agum Gumelar, described the riots as purely criminal actions and called on the people not to be easily provoked.

(AP, AFP, Reuters)

BRIEFLY

South Pacific Isles Hit Financial Rocks

SUVA, Fiji — Extreme isolation, lack of natural resources and managerial inexperience have driven most of the South Pacific Forum's 14 island-nations to the brink of financial collapse. The economic blight afflicting 11 of the countries is the major agenda item for the forum's three-day summit opening Wednesday on Rarotonga in the Cook Islands.

The Cook Islands economy is dangerously close to collapse. Last year, two-thirds of its public servants — 18,000 people — were dismissed and businesses were closed because of crushing national debt, $70 million.

The Solomon Islands, Nauru, the Marshall Islands, Vanuatu, and the Federated States of Micronesia also are shaky economically, while Papua New Guinea, Tonga and Fiji have worrying debts and deficits.

Only Western Samoa, which at the beginning of the decade was rated by international aid agencies as the South Pacific's economic basket case, is doing well, with an annual growth of 6 percent. It is held up as an example that large cuts in government spending in addition to increased privatization can work. *(AP)*

Burma Opposition Calls Off Meeting

RANGOON — Burma's opposition party, led by the Nobel Peace laureate Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, called off a meeting with one of the country's most powerful generals, a government official said Tuesday.

The official said the chairman of the National League for Democracy, Aung Shwe, decided not to attend talks with the military intelligence chief, Lieutenant General Khin Nyunt, moments before their planned meeting Tuesday morning.

The talks, which were also to include two senior members of the National League's executive committee, were to have been held at the request of General Khin Nyunt, who is Secretary One of the ruling State Law and Order Restoration Council.

The official said Aung Shwe said he could not hold discussions with the government without Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the party's secretary-general, being present. *(Reuters)*

Doubts Over Toll In Korean Famine

SEOUL — Experts on North Korea cast doubt Tuesday on an estimate from an international charity that 500,000 to 2 million of its people have died in a famine.

While the experts, from South Korea, agreed that North Korea was in dire straits and had suffered deaths from food shortages caused by two consecutive years of record floods, they challenged the figures presented by World Vision, a Christian group.

"We can only guess at how many North Koreans have died of starvation, but a figure of 500,000 to 2 million deaths seems to be an exaggeration," said an official of South Korea's Unification Ministry, which monitors North Korean affairs. *(Reuters)*

Gay Rights Ruling Is Upheld in Tokyo

TOKYO — A Japanese court on Tuesday upheld a lower court ruling that ordered the Tokyo government to pay compensation for barring homosexuals from staying at a hostel run by the local government.

In Japan's first court battle over the rights of homosexuals, the Tokyo High Court supported a decision on March 30, 1994, by the Tokyo District Court.

But Judge Hideichi Yazaki said the compensation must be cut to 160,000 yen ($1,335) from the 260,000 yen that the plaintiffs had originally demanded. *(Reuters)*

India Resumes Pakistan Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — The foreign ministers of India and Pakistan, divided by a dispute over Kashmir, started a round of talks Tuesday in an attempt to reinvigorate peace efforts.

"Both the sides expressed the determination to carry on the dialogue," Foreign Secretary Shamshad Ahmed of Pakistan said at a joint news conference after the first three-hour session.

Mr. Ahmed and India's foreign secretary, K. Raghunath, described the first day's discussions at Hyderabad House as "frank and cordial" and said they would resume Wednesday.

"We have had a first round of talks which were short of one hour in the plenary and two hours of informal discussions," Mr. Ahmed said.

The foreign ministers declined to disclose the content of the discussions.

The talks, slated to last until Thursday, are expected to lead to a meeting between Prime Ministers Inder Kumar Gujral of India and Nawaz Sharif of Pakistan in New York next Tuesday.

India has said the dialogue would strengthen "confidence-building measures" between the two countries, which have gone to war three times since their independence in 1947.

The prospect of a resumption in the talks had been hindered by artillery duels between the two countries in the disputed Kashmir region last month and by allegations of spying and an exchange of diplomatic expulsions. But the foreign ministers said upon arriving for these talks that it was time for India and Pakistan to put aside their differences and work to improve their relations.

"Notwithstanding the complexities and difficulties which might present themselves, from time to time, we are clear in our conviction that India and Pakistan should persevere in the shared task of establishing a relationship of trust, friendship and cooperation," Mr. Raghunath said before the talks.

The meeting was the third since Delhi and Islamabad resumed their dialogue at the foreign minister level in March after a three-year break. *(Reuters, AFP)*

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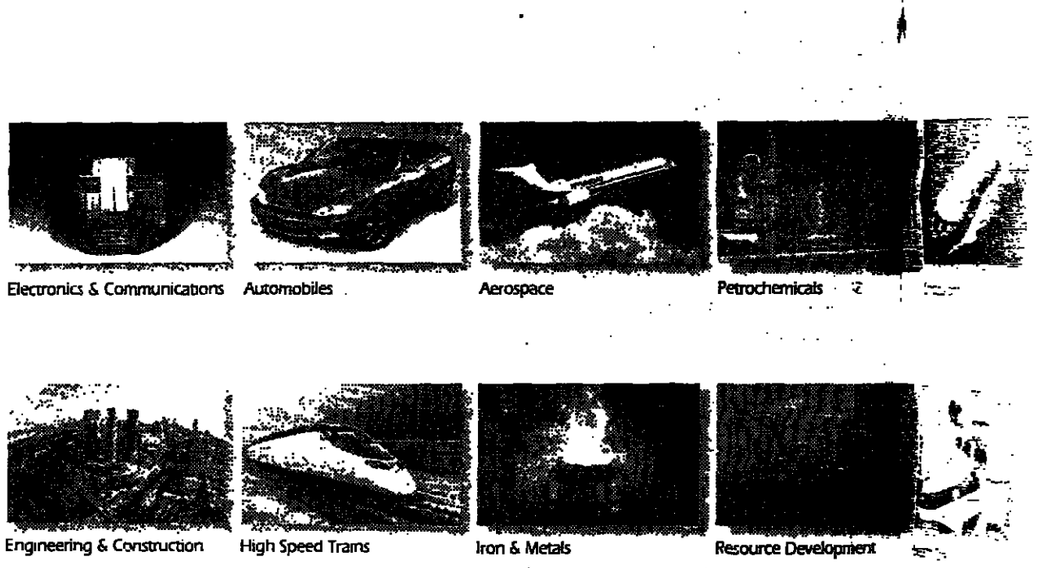

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CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Grist for processors
5 Quizzes
9 Hurt
14 "L'—— c'est moi": Louis XIV
15 Train transportation
16 Word in a Yale song
17 Religious monster?
19 Sound louder than kerplop
20 Swimming pool problem
21 Athos, Porthos and Aramis, e.g.
23 1944 Pulitzer journalist
24 It's rolled out at parties
26 Wooden shoe
28 1940's Big-Band leader
30 Solidarnosc leader
33 Chattering birds
36 Not stiff
38 Frothy
39 Serpent's mark?
40 Popular man's magazine
42 Parisian way
43 "Mefistofele" composer
46 Biology subj.
46 Gets choked up
47 Charles's "Gaslight" co-star, 1944
49 "—— to bed"
51 Solicit cash from
53 Formation of bone
57 Spoils
59 Cream of the crop
61 Junta's act
62 Tigger's adopted mom
64 Macho dance?
66 Signed
67 Sound
68 December air
69 Compote fruit
70 Q-Tip
71 In —— (existing)

DOWN
1 Make lean?
2 "I could —— unfold...": "Hamlet"
3 Northern evergreen forests
4 Jumps on
5 S.A. republic
6 Patron of bread?
7 Narc's catch, maybe
8 Putdowns
9 Tummy muscles
10 "Apocalypse Now" director
11 Jerusalem?
12 One way to get to Jerusalem
13 Anniversary, e.g.
18 Take, as oral arguments
22 Cut
25 Wear the crown
27 Barbara, to friends
29 Popular appliance maker
31 Overproud
32 Words said in passing?
34 Skater Thomas
34 Shakespeare, the Bard of ——
36 Measure a pop singer?
37 Musical fish?
40 "Go ahead!"
41 Some old Fords
44 Set off
46 "Nice going!"
48 Name
50 Kind of aerobics
52 Pains in the neck
54 Farm towers
55 F.D.R.'s Interior Secretary
58 Several-days-old
57 Pass over
58 Diminish
60 Pack away
63 TV breaks
65 Miss out?

Solution to Puzzle of Sept. 16

E	G	A	D		B	A	W	D		E	D	G	E	R
N	A	P	A		O	M	O	O		N	O	O	S	E
D	R	O	M	E	D	A	R	Y		C	R	A	P	S
S	A	T	E	D			S	O	L	O		D	O	T
U	G	H		S	T	A	T	U	A	R	Y			
P	E	E	P	E	R	S			H	E	E	H	A	W
		C	A	L	A	I	S			S	L	E	P	T
T	E	A	R		M	A	O	R	I		P	R	E	S
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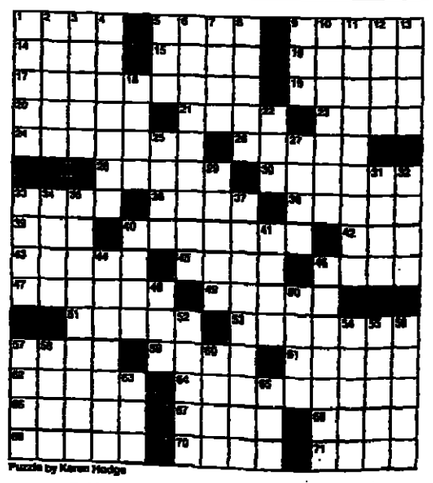
A	N	T	I	C		I	N	T	O		A	R	N	E
Y	E	S	N	O		N	E	A	P		N	Y	E	S

Puzzle by Karen Hodge



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EUROPE

Bomb in Ulster Town Shakes Peace Negotiations

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

BELFAST — A terrorist bomb was detonated in a town west of Belfast on Tuesday, disrupting the Northern Ireland peace negotiations that got under way Monday with the entry of Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army.

Protestant political leaders who seemed Monday to be on the verge of joining the talks, immediately accused the IRA of the blast, which damaged a police station and nearby houses, but wounded no one, in Markethill, 25 miles (40 kilometers) west of here.

The overwhelmingly Roman Catholic IRA denied responsibility. The Protestant leaders ignored the denial. Northern Ireland, for a day at least, had returned to a familiar pattern of violence and recrimination.

Officials and experts said the bomb was probably placed by a Republican splinter group that is not observing the IRA cease-fire that was restored July 20. Their objective would be to embarrass Gerry Adams, the Sinn Fein president, whom they do not trust, feeling that he is too soft and moderate to deal with the Protestants and the British.

Sinn Fein was admitted to the talks after the IRA renewed its cease-fire, which was judged genuine by the British government, and after pledging to adhere to principles of nonviolence. The IRA, while supporting the political action of Sinn Fein, indicated clearly last week that it was not bound by the nonviolence pledge.

David Trimble, head of the Ulster Unionist Party, the largest party in this predominantly Protestant British province, immediately accused the IRA and called on the chairman of the peace negotiations, George Mitchell, the former U.S. senator, to expel Sinn Fein from the talks.

Mr. Mitchell denounced the bombing. A decision to expel Sinn Fein would come from the British and Irish governments, which were not considered likely to do so. The two governments have worked for three years to bring Sinn Fein and the Protestant parties together, and would require evidence of direct IRA involvement to justify expelling Sinn Fein. Without Sinn Fein, the negotiations would have virtually no chance of producing an agreement that would end the 28 years of violence that has killed 3,225 people in the North.

Still, the bomb provided Mr. Trimble, and other Protestant leaders, with a reason to delay their entry to the talks. On Monday, Mr. Trimble said he wanted to join "as soon as possible," and before the bomb went off at Tuesday, there were reports that he would begin participating on Tuesday or Wednesday.

That prospect now seems delayed, but most officials felt that when the furor has subsided, the Ulster Unionists and two smaller Protestant parties with links to paramilitaries would take their places at the negotiating table with the five parties, including Sinn Fein, already there.

"The overwhelming probability," Mr. Trimble said, was that "there's IRA involvement." He added that the British secretary of state for Northern Ireland "should now seriously reconsider Sinn Fein's participation."

Mo Mowlam, the secretary of state, said the attack was "pointless terrorism" and "may well have been a deliberate attempt to sabotage the talks process."

Mr. Adams said the Protestant leader was using the bomb as a pretext not to face him and his party across the negotiating table in Castle Buildings, in the Stormont area of Belfast.

Seamus Mallon, deputy leader of the moderate, predominantly Roman Catholic Social Democratic Labor Party, and a resident of the town where the bomb went off, said: "This is very disturbing news. It is very obviously aimed at the political process here."

Paul McErlane/The Associated Press

David Trimble, Ulster Unionist leader, accused the IRA in bombing.

The Mitchell statement, issued by his office, said: "It is obviously an effort to blow up not just a police station but also the talks process. It cannot be permitted to succeed. The participants to these talks are determined to make them work."

Mir Crew Scrambles As Satellite Brushes By

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Already dented from one collision, the Mir space station got another scare when an American satellite whizzed by, forcing the crew to flee into an escape capsule for 30 minutes until the danger passed, officials said Tuesday.

According to Vera Medvedkova, spokeswoman at Russia's Mission Control, the U.S. military satellite passed within 470 meters (517 yards) of Mir on Monday night, its closest brush with an unrelated spacecraft in its 11 years in orbit.

The speed of the American satellite and the reason it had shifted into an orbit so close to Mir's were not immediately known. She said the crew were sitting in the escape capsule in case the satellite "grazed the station."

In Washington, a U.S. military spokesman said the object that passed near Mir was a ballistic-missile-defense satellite put into orbit by the Pentagon in 1994.

NASA officials said they had given their Russian counterparts 36 hours' notice that the satellite was expected to pass within 950 meters of the orbiting Russian space station.

During a recent series of accidents on Mir, Russia has often played down the danger to the crew while some American politicians and other officials have questioned the safety of the Russian spacecraft.

Before Monday night, the closest Mir had come to a foreign spacecraft was when an unidentified object passed 2.3 kilometers (1.4 miles) from the space station, the spokeswoman said.

The Mir was involved this year in the worst space collision ever, when a cargo ship rammed into it during a practice docking session in June. Mir's Spektr module was punctured and lost air pressure and has been sealed off from the rest of the station ever since.

Meanwhile, the three-man crew on Mir solved yet another problem Tuesday, turning the aging craft back to face the sun after a weekend computer failure, a Mission Control official said.

"The orientation is stable now, the situation is normal," the deputy flight director, Viktor Blagov, said by telephone from Mission Control near Moscow.

He said all Mir's batteries had been fully charged and said the automatic orientation system was due to be switched back on later Tuesday. *(AP, Reuters, AFP)*

Clinton, on Phone, Leads Lobbying for Land Mines

Some World Leaders Support Delay on Ban

By Raymond Bonner
New York Times Service

OSLO — Faced with overwhelming opposition from nearly 100 countries, the United States is engaged in a vigorous last-ditch effort to reach a compromise on a land-mine treaty, with President Bill Clinton phoning world leaders to seek support for the U.S. position, diplomats said in Oslo on Tuesday.

What was to be have been the last session of a conference that has been negotiating a treaty to ban land-mines began here shortly after noon with a request by the U.S. delegation for a 24-hour delay to explore the possibilities of a compromise.

The request, which was granted, was a tacit acknowledgment that the Clinton administration did not have support for the compromise proposals it floated during the weekend.

These would have allowed the deployment of anti-personnel mines in connection with anti-tank mines, permitted a country to withdraw from the treaty in time of war and postponed the effective date of the overall ban for nine years.

The proposal for a delay has become the most contentious, and the sentiments against it were strong Tuesday.

"If you ban something because it is inhumane, barbaric, beyond the pale, you cannot then say you can continue to use it," said Louise Doswald-Beck, head of the delegation from the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Still, several diplomats, who asked that their countries not be identified, held out the possibility that some compromise might be acceptable.

Washington is drafting a new compromise offer to the conference and has escalated the lobbying.

"The discussions to explore the possibility of a compromise are being conducted largely at the highest levels in Washington," said Eric Newsom, head of the U.S. delegation.

In an effort to gain support for the U.S. position, President Clinton spoke late Monday evening with Prime Minister Jean Chretien of Canada and President Nelson Mandela of South Africa, American officials said.

The treaty negotiated here is to be signed in Ottawa in December, and South Africa is chairman of the Oslo conference.

Mr. Mandela told Mr. Clinton "no exceptions," according to Jackie Selebi, a South African diplomat and chairman of the conference. But Mr. Selebi allowed that there might be some room for negotiation on the issue of postponing the effective date of the treaty.

Canada also supports some delay, North American diplomats said.

After speaking with Mr. Clinton, Mr. Chretien relayed the U.S. position and the Canadian support to President Jacques Chirac of France, Canadian diplomats said.

And the head of President Clinton's National Security Council, Samuel Berger, has lobbied his counterpart in France, a French official said. He added that the French were generally in tune with the U.S. position.

Since Canada was the champion of a tough treaty, its support for the United States generated surprise and no small amount of anger here Tuesday among diplomats and advocates of the ban.

"It has been met with extreme alarm and incomprehension," said Ms. Doswald-Beck, a lawyer with the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Several diplomats said that Ottawa was going to find itself alone, except for sharing the criticism that had been concentrated on Washington.

The overwhelming sentiment of the governments that have attended the sessions is for a comprehensive treaty that bans all use of land mines as soon as 40 countries have ratified the treaty, which would probably be in less than two years.

Diplomats from several countries said they expected the Americans would back off their insistence on a provision that allowed the deployment of anti-personnel mines and the right to withdraw during a conflict.

But the United States was still expected to press for a delay in the implementation of the treaty.

Blair Rejects a Full Pay Raise

As 2 Unions Protest Increase, He Accepts Only Part of It

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — Prime Minister Tony Blair moved quickly Tuesday to stop a dispute over a £41,443 pay increase he was due to get next year, which would have taken his annual salary to £143,860.

Leaders of nurses' and teachers' unions criticized the raise, noting that it was scheduled while British public sector workers are limited to inflation-only increases. The 40 percent increase would have given Mr. Blair a salary equivalent to $215,000.

"I have decided not to accept it in full because I have done this for the last three years and I think it is the right thing to do," Mr. Blair said.

A Downing Street spokesman confirmed that, for the fourth year, Mr. Blair, who became prime minister in May, would not take his full salary. But the spokesman would not say how much pay Mr. Blair intended to take.

Nigel de Gruchy, the general secretary of the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, condemned a wage freeze on public service workers.

His protest followed a plea from Christine Hancock, general secretary of the Royal College of Nursing. In an article Tuesday in the Mirror, she told the prime minister: "Your wage rise would pay the salary of two senior nurses."

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BRIEFLY

Shaky French Tower Evacuated

LILLE, France — A shopping and office complex in the center of this northern French city was evacuated Tuesday for the second time in two days after one of its 12-story towers inexplicably started shaking.

The police sealed all entrances to the glass-and-steel Euralille complex after clearing it and called in engineers to examine the building's foundations. The complex was reopened two hours later, but the tower itself remained closed.

Thousands of people had to leave the complex Monday afternoon when the strange vibrations first appeared in one of the three towers.

The complex contains a shopping center, offices, apartments and a parking garage.

The mayor of Lille, Pierre Mauroy, said he had found no reason for the vibrations and could not spot any abnormalities in the structure. *(Reuters)*

EU Calls for Ban on Sexist Ads

STRASBOURG — The European Parliament on Tuesday urged European Union governments and the advertising industry to outlaw offensive and degrading stereotypes of women in advertising.

Countries in the 15-member Union should bring "statutory measures to prevent any form of pornography in the media and in advertising," the elected assembly said, adding that it also supported "a ban on advertising for pornographic products and sex tourism."

European deputies said the EU's Executive Commission should help the advertising industry draw up a voluntary code of practice and propose tougher European-wide advertising standards.

Pornography and portrayals of women as passive objects, sexually and economically subordinated to men, contributed to violence against women and the enduring lack of equal opportunities, the Parliament said.

"We need to get away from the myth of bare flesh being the best advertising medium," Marlene Lenz, a German Christian Democrat and author of a parliamentary report on women in advertising, told the assembly. *(Reuters)*

Welsh Vote Could Go Either Way

LONDON — The vote Thursday in Wales on the creation of the nation's first Parliament in almost 600 years is likely to be close, according to the latest opinion poll.

The survey, conducted during the weekend for the Welsh television channel HTV, showed that 37 percent of respondents backed the so-called Welsh Senedd, compared to 29 percent against. But a third of the 1,061 people questioned described themselves as "don't knows" and only half said they were certain to vote.

"With three days left before polling, the outcome is still uncertain because of the high number of undecided voters," said Denis Balsom, a political analyst at the television station. Last week, Scots overwhelmingly voted in favor of creating a Scottish assembly. *(Reuters)*

For the Record

An Iraqi Kurdish group has killed 15 more Turkish Kurdish rebels in fighting in northern Iraq near the Turkish border, the radio station of the group, the Kurdistan Democratic Party, said Tuesday. *(AP)*

Striking bus and tram drivers in Belgrade stranded thousands of commuters for the second day Tuesday in an action widely seen as an attempt to discredit the opposition-led local government before national elections. *(Reuters)*

A French Education Ministry inspector was placed under investigation for not turning in a teacher who was later accused of sexually molesting about 50 students, a prosecutor in Besancon, France, said Tuesday. *(AP)*

1997
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For further information on any of these events, please contact Brenda Erdmann Hagerty, International Herald Tribune, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH.
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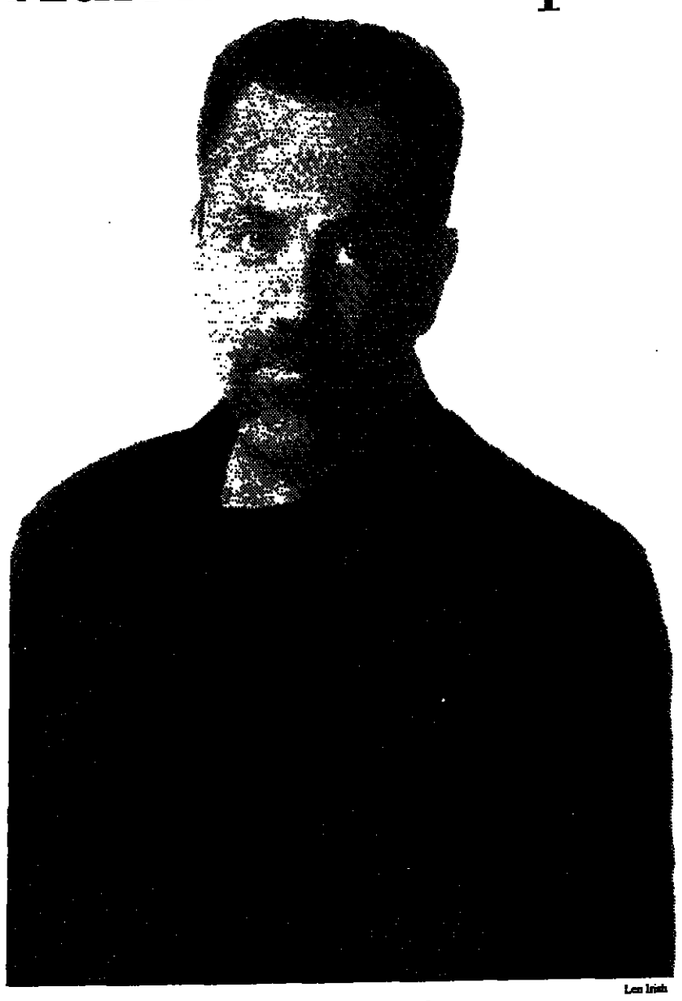
Adrift From Pop, Billy Joel Takes a Classical Turn



Lee Irish

Joel's recent works include orchestral pieces, but no pop songs.

By Stephen Holden
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When Billy Joel released his third volume of greatest hits last month, many of his fans were surprised that the album's three new cuts were written by other people.

Had Joel, the voluble singer-songwriter whose brash, newsy lyrics chronicled the mood swings of baby boomers for the last 25 years, suddenly gone silent?

Yes and no. It was two years ago that Joel sat down at the piano at his house in the Hamptons and started to write one of his saddest songs. He was feeling blue, he said recently, because his daughter Alexa, who is now 11, was leaving to join her mother, the model Christie Brinkley, from whom Joel had recently been divorced.

"Divorced fathers usually don't get to spend much time with their children," said the singer. "I had this terrible feeling every time my daughter would leave, and I started to write a four-note motif based on the words, 'We say good-bye.' The music was so evocative and expressive that I decided I didn't need words, and so I kept on writing, and it turned into a Rachmaninoffesque piano piece I called 'Soliloquy.'"

"Soliloquy" became one of the first pieces Joel wrote in what has become an expanding repertory of original classical compositions. His oeuvre now includes a number of orchestral pieces and works for the piano and small instrumental ensembles.

In fact it has been four years since Joel, now 48, completed a pop song. In "Famous Last Words," the final cut from his 1993 album, "River of Dreams," he wrote: "And these are the last words I have to say/ It's always hard to say good-bye/ But now it's time to put this book away/ Ain't that the story of my life?"

Since then, he says, he hasn't finished a song lyric. "I'm not saying that I won't write songs anymore ever," Joel said. "It's just for the foreseeable future. Right now, my heart is in classical music. Actually, it always has been."

Although Joel has probably written as many rock-era standards as any other living songwriter, the words, he said, have always been problematic.

"My modus operandi has always been writing the music first, then trying to break the code of what's emotionally in the music," he said.

Joel isn't the first successful songwriter to strike out in a more serious vein. George Gershwin, who began writing concert music in the 1920s, remains the most famous example of a pop composer crossing over into the classical realm. More recently, Andrew Lloyd Webber and Paul McCartney have done the same. If their pop notoriety enabled them to get their concert music performed and recorded, the critical response has been polite at best. Imitating a classical "sound" is one thing, but finding a classical structure is quite another.

It is Gershwin whom Joel cites as a role model. "I think George Gershwin wrote some of the greatest popular music of his time, but he also revolutionized how people perceived classical music by bringing his popular music and African-American influences and blues into the genre," Joel said. "He infused classical music with a whole new style and made Europeans look at American composers in a different way."

Stylistically, Joel describes his piano pieces as "derivative of Rachmaninoff and Chopin and late-19th-century composers" and his orchestral pieces as "more early 20th century, more like Copland." But his classical idol is Beethoven because "he shows you his Sturm und Drang, his struggle, his turmoil, which is to me what human life is about."

Joel's piano training has given him a more solid grounding in classical thinking than most rock musicians who grew up playing the guitar. He studied the piano from his early childhood, reaching his technical peak at the age of 12. Back then, he was an adept sight reader. But since converting to rock 'n' roll at the age of 13 (the catalysts, he recalls were "a temptress in fishnet stockings" who was into rock 'n' roll and Dion's "Wanderer"), he has lost many of his musical skills.

Today he can barely read music and plays the piano mostly by ear. As a result, his composing technique is heavily reliant on technology. "I compose at the piano, and if there's something I like, I'll put it on a tape recorder," he said. "Then I play it on a synthesizer, which records it digitally and puts that in a computer, which prints out the notes exactly as I played them. Then I sit with an arranger and get all the nuance."

He is just now studying the rudiments of orchestration and the ranges of symphonic instruments.

THE longest piece Joel has written to date is a 40-minute orchestral suite, "The Scrimshaw Pieces," which evokes the history of Long Island, where he grew up.

"I wanted to write music about where I came from," he explained.

"We start with the early Long Island and the landing of the first settlers who were refugees from the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The second movement evokes the building of the place, and the third is an elegy I call 'The Great Peconic.'" Joel hasn't decided whether to add a 20th-century section.

Next month, one or two of Joel's piano pieces may also be heard for the first time on National Public Radio in a concert broadcast from Tanglewood. They will be played by students participating in a keyboard scholarship program sponsored by Joel.

The elegy will be one of the first of Joel's instrumental compositions to be presented to the public next year, when it is included on an all-star album that Don Henley is producing as part of his Walden Woods Project, an organization working to preserve Walden Pond and its environs.

Joel has also recently finished collaborating on a book called "Taking Notes," with Anthony J. Rudel, the vice president for classical programming of the SW Networks, a division of Sony Corp. In it, Joel discusses his musical influences and the classical and pop music businesses.

"I've heard him play his classical music on the piano," Rudel said. "Although it's not groundbreaking 20th-century atonal music by any stretch of the imagination, it's gorgeously melodic with these big, flowing romantic phrases."

But if Joel has suspended his pop songwriting, he hasn't given up pop performing. In early 1998, he will embark on a world tour with Elton John. And the three new tracks on his latest anthology were all composed by songwriters he has long admired.

"To Make You Feel My Love" is a previously unrecorded ballad by Bob Dylan that Joel described as "a jewel that nobody had ever heard."

"Light as the Breeze" is a Leonard Cohen song Joel discovered on a tribute album to the Canadian songwriter.

"Hey Girl," by Carole King and Gerry Goffin, was a 1963 hit for Freddie Scott. "When it came out, I was 13," he said. "It had a big impact on me because it coincided with my first breakup with my first girlfriend."

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Mark Douet

Jan Pearson and Alastair Galbraith in Anthony Neilson's "The Censor."

Nell and Company: 17th-Century Backstage

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — At the Old Vic, April de Angelis's "Playhouse Creatures" is a wonderful idea gone sadly adrift. The creatures of her title are Nell Gwyn and the actresses who were for the very first time in 1660 allowed to take their place on the stage alongside the men who had been playing their roles in drag for more than a century.

Angelis sets out to do for this fascinating historical period of theatrical change exactly what Pinero's "Trelawny of the Wells" does for a similar period of backstage revolution 200 years later, but whereas "Trelawny" remains even after a century a magically touching drama of love and loss and rebirth behind the greasepaint and the scenery, "Playhouse Creatures" is an untidy ramble around the dressing rooms that ends up oddly unable to make us care about the actresses or their writers.

LONDON THEATER

True, there are one or two magnificent character sketches here, primarily Liz Smith's as a vintage Doll Common, the theater's housekeeper. We also get Stephen Noonan as Thomas Otway, forever trying to pinch a plot or two from the players; Saskia Reeves as the indigent Puritan who, as, Mrs. Farley, precedes Nell Gwyn (Jo McInnes) as the king's mistress but ends up no better than she should be; Ali White as Mrs. Barry, who ends up running the theater and taking its profits, and Sheila Gish, whose infinitely touching Mrs. Betterton fades gently away as her oddly unseen actor-manager husband goes after younger partners.

But having brought all these disparate and often dissolute and disillusioned characters together in the Green Room, Angelis seems unable to decide what to do with them or how to bring their individual stories together into some kind of central thesis. Sure, this is a play about feminism and theatrical power and the offstage history of our 17th-century theaters, but it is fragmented, untidy and repetitive. We are never really allowed to care or even think for long about whether Nell Gwyn would have been better off as a star actress instead of a king's mistress, and although Smith has some hilarious backstage observations, they are nearly all out of period and therefore anachronistic. You ache to care for these magnificent gypsies in all their theatrical glory and absurdity, but the writing is deliberately antiheroic, and by giving us nobody truly developed enough to worry about, the dramatist also fails to make us care about or even fully understand the fervent and fascinating period of social and royal and political and theatrical change through which they were trying to carry on their rehearsals. The result is a drama as unkempt and unsure as its leading players, and though Lynne Parker's production on Geoff Rose's brilliantly seedy backstage set is both energetic and hugely inventive, it too finally runs out of steam along with the drama. "Playhouse Creatures" always drifts when and where it most needs to be driven.

"The Censor" (Ambassadors) is also concerned with what goes on just out of reach of an audience, but now we are in the contemporary cinema rather than historic theater. Anthony Neilson's brief, haunting character sketch concerns a maker of pornographic films and the man who stands between her and any kind of distribution for her latest movie. Film censors lead as curious a life as critics; they live in the darkness, watching flickering images on a screen of a life they can never share but are forever required to assess.

Neilson's play is essentially an odd-couple love story; except for an unexpected last-moment tragedy, "The Censor" is a deliberately cool debate, verging on the icy, between an insecure professional moralist and the director who shows him the truth about his own romantic situation. In a very strong production by the author, Jan Pearson and Alastair Galbraith set up a powerfully antagonistic odd-couple conflict about personal betrayal and public morality in the movies.

And finally, at the Hampstead, is "The Prince of West End Avenue," Kerry Shale's one-man adaptation of Alan Isler's hilariously touching novel. This is the one about the inhabitants of the Emma Lazarus Home in New York for the terminally bewildered and their increasingly frantic attempts to stage "Hamlet" for the other inmates, and Shale has rightly seen in it not only a solo vehicle for his own very considerable radio talents of mimicry and multiple role-playing, but also an important story about the aftereffects of the Holocaust on its uneasy and even guilty survivors.

The problem with the novel, as with the stage version, is its abrupt leap from Neil Simon to Simon Wiesenthal, and even Shale has a little difficulty in handling the swift and subtle mood swings, but there are some wondrously comic moments as well as a rooted and remarkable understanding of the social and even political undercurrents of a Jewish retirement home full of dear old couples who loathe one another. Already this is a kind of period piece redolent of the 1950s, but Shale makes it touching, topical and sometimes even tragic in what is clearly the best solo show in town.

High Post

THAIS: Facing Social Flaws

Continued from Page 1

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Indonesia To Curtail Spending

Projects Put on Hold To Save $14.3 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JAKARTA — Indonesia said Tuesday that it would postpone 42.1 trillion rupiah ($14.3 billion) in government spending — including power plants, toll roads and oil refineries — to rein in its current-account deficit.

Indonesia's goal is to reduce the deficit to 3 percent of gross domestic product within the next two years, Finance Minister Mar'ie Mohammed said. The current-account deficit was $8.1 billion in the last financial year, about 4 percent of GDP.

The move comes as the weakened rupiah makes imports expensive, threatening to widen the deficit, or the gap between the imports and exports of good and services.

Mr. Mar'ie also said the budget might run a deficit of 9.2 trillion rupiah this year because of a reduction in private business activity and numerous losses experienced by private businesses.

The planned cuts weighed on shares, pulling the Jakarta Stock Index down 16.93 points, or 2.9 percent, to 534.83, amid concern lower spending will result in weaker profit growth for companies.

"In the short term this leads to slower growth," said Guha Roy, who manages Indonesian stocks for Koeneman Capital Management in Singapore.

The cuts were, however, viewed as fulfilling a government promise two weeks ago to slash spending and reduce the deficit. "This is a good first step," said Sani Hamid, a currency analyst at MMS, a research unit of Standard & Poor's. "If done properly, it probably will cut the current account and it's what the market's been expecting."

Thai stocks fell amid reports that the International Monetary Fund might withdraw a rescue package, although the Bank of Thailand said Bangkok was continuing to meet targets set by the lending institution. The benchmark index for the Stock Exchange of Thailand finished down 9.15 points at 527.21.

Malaysian stocks also fell, with the composite index ending down 16.98 points at 827.08, as concerns mounted that earnings growth would slow as the government took steps to shrink the current-account deficit. But Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad ruled out delaying a major high-technology project, the Multimedia Super Corridor, saying it was not affected by the currency crisis.

"We believe it will not affect the MSC," he said, "simply because the MSC is going to be an area to be developed by investors. We will put in the infrastructure. Even then, it will not always be the government."

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP)

James Hill/The New York Times

A BATTLE IN RUSSIA — A worker wearing heat-protection equipment at a Norilsk smelting plant. The company was the object of a fight between a powerful bank and Western investors. Page 15.

Adidas to Buy Salomon, French Ski-Gear Maker

$1.35 Billion Deal to Create Sports Giant

By John Schmid
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The German sporting-goods maker Adidas AG said Tuesday it would acquire control of Salomon SA, a French maker of winter-sports equipment, for about 8 billion francs ($1.35 billion), uniting two of the best-known brands in the business and creating the world's second-largest sportswear maker.

In an industry that has become as competitive as the basketball courts and running tracks where its products get a workout, Adidas-Salomon AG, as the new company is to be known, would overtake Reebok International Ltd. of the United States in the No. 2 spot behind the U.S. giant Nike Inc.

For the tradition-rich German company, which began making athletic shoes after World War I, the move vastly diversifies its product lineup of footwear and fashion apparel into "in-line" skates, skis and bindings, snowboards, golf equipment, and winter sportswear.

In an era when athletic shoes have become status symbols and logotypes such as the Nike "swoosh" or the three-stripe Adidas emblem adorn track suits and designer bags, the field for sports articles already is crowded with big-name players and celebrity endorsements, analysts said.

Rainer Kensy of Salomon Brothers Inc. in Frankfurt said Adidas figured it could expand more quickly by moving into new lines of business while defending its top ranking in its traditional businesses of high-performance footwear.

"It is a big addition but a good addition," Mr. Kensy said.

"It makes sense from a strategic view," said Thomas Joekel, an analyst in Frankfurt for Bank Julius Baer (Deutschland) AG. The mainly summer-sports equipment at Adidas has almost no overlap with Salomon's cold-weather gear with the exception of hiking boots, which both companies offer.

Outfitted with a new range of products, Adidas can expand without investing in costly new technologies or carving out new brands, Mr. Joekel said. The combination will form the biggest sportswear company in Europe, with about $5.08 billion in annual sales. Nike has $9.2 billion in sales, and Reebok has $3.5 billion.

With more diverse products than its rivals, Adidas stands to benefit, analysts said, adding that Reebok and Nike dominated their home market, the biggest for sporting goods. Adidas wants to expand in the United States, where it had an unrivaled position until the 1970s.

Keeping its foothold in its shoe markets, the ergonomic "Feet You Wear" series has kept Adidas in the global competition to update technology in sneakers. The company has forecast sales of 3 million pairs of Feet You Wear shoes this year and double that in 1998.

In Frankfurt, Adidas shares finished down 2.30 Deutsche marks, at 215.50 DM ($122.40).

Salomon, the world's biggest maker of ski bindings, has suspended trading in its stock since the beginning of the week.

In Japan, the Hardy and Weak Grow Farther Apart

By Sheryl WuDunn
New York Times Service

OME, Japan — The giants of Japan Inc. may be full of vitality, but they increasingly resemble oases in a wasteland.

Take Toshiba Corp., which churns out some of the world's most advanced laptop computers, compressing 2,000 tiny parts into a machine in a dozen hours, start to finish, at its sleek factory here on the far outskirts of Tokyo.

But once those laptops enter Japan's labyrinthine distribution network, they can still take three months to reach store shelves in a major shopping district in Tokyo, a two-hour train ride away.

This is especially painful for a company like Toshiba, because the life cycle of a given model of, say, a laptop computer may be only six months.

But such is the divided nature of the Japanese economy, where the strong and the weak, the export powerhouses and the domestic sluggards, the highly efficient manufacturers and the featherbedded service sector often operate side by side. That is why it is so hard to respond when asked: Is the Japanese economy staging a comeback? Or is it withering away?

The answer is yes — to both questions.

Japanese companies that are household names around the world, such as Toshiba, Sony, Toyota and Fuji, are muscling their way once again to the forefront of the global marketplace. Forced to battle with American and European companies in open markets with volatile exchange rates and fickle consumer tastes, these companies have been bruised and battered but remain perhaps the toughest competitors in the world.

At the same time, the cosseted pillars of the domestic economy — retail shops, distributors, utilities, brokerage firms and banks — are limping along or falling through cracks in the road.

"The polarization of the economy is deepening," Osamu Watanabe, the top bureaucrat in the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, said at a news conference last week.

The government is trying to fix the gap with a deregulation program that it hopes will nudge competition and efficiency into the slumping sectors of the economy. In the meantime, the duality is making economic recovery more elusive for Japanese policymakers because the same bag of economic tricks will not work for everyone.

In the past, when Japan's brand-name exporters did well, they acted as a locomotive, pulling the entire nation along with them. Partly because exporters now make their products with parts from all over the world, that formula no longer works so well.

Even as the exporters are getting leaner and richer, companies in more conservative, protected industries are becoming fatter and poorer, creating an increasingly stratified business system in a country that prides itself on egalitarianism.

And the government often makes things worse. An increase in the sales tax in April, for example, added to the zigzag nature of the economy. Consumers and businesses went on a spending spree ahead of the tax increase, pushing the economy ahead at an annual rate of 5.7 percent in the first quarter, only to see it fall sharply in the second quarter, actually shrinking at an 11.2 percent annual rate.

But even as the economy struggles to emerge from the long period of weakness that has followed the bursting of its speculative bubble in the early 1990s, a hardy corps of companies has emerged from the muck.

This year, Sony Corp., Honda Motor Co., Canon Inc., Sharp Corp. and Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd., among others, announced record profits for the year that ended in March. Now, Sony, Honda and Canon are poised to post a second year of record profits.

Production of Japanese personal computers, mobile telephones and other telecommunications products rose in the first half of this year, compared with a year earlier, at the fastest rate since the industry emerged from recession in 1994. Electronics companies, analysts say, could see profit increases of nearly 20 percent this year, mainly because of strong exports.

But at the same time, Japanese financial institutions, unable or unwilling to write off losses from the past, are wading through debt. Nippon Credit Bank Ltd., one of the nation's largest banks, was essentially rescued by a government-orchestrated bailout.

For the first time since World War II, a Japanese life-insurance company, Nissan Mutual Life Insurance Co., went bankrupt. Many brokerage firms expect to report losses for the first half of this year, and oil companies, electric companies, airlines and paper companies are barely keeping afloat.

"This is not a good phenomenon," said Masaru Takagi, chief economist at Fuji Research Institute. "We need homogeneous economic expansion."

There's Big Bucks in That New Gizmo

By Louis Uchitelle
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ellen Elias has not yet seen the latest General Electric Co. refrigerator, featuring a filter to purify the chipped ice and chilled drinking water that flow at the touch of a button from a spigot on the door. But she already knows the sales pitch she will use to get shoppers who visit her Manhattan appliance store to buy the $1,800 refrigerator — roughly twice the price of a standard one.

"I'll go right to my bottled-water question," she said, "and if they tell me they drink it, I'm off. I'll point out they no longer have to lug home bottles from the supermarket. And if they counter that the bottled water is delivered to their doors, then I'll point out that they will no longer have to waste valuable space in crowded apartments on storage."

More than ever in recent years, U.S. companies are pushing the sale of higher-priced, higher-profit merchandise. Responding to the income inequality that increasingly divides the population, they are successfully aiming at the growing percentage of households with annual incomes of $75,000 or more.

They do so for a practical reason. In this era of too much merchandise competing for buyers, companies say they

MARKETING

cannot raise prices for standard products.

So they are adding gadgets or twists for which millions of consumers are willing, or can be persuaded, to pay extra — usually on the grounds that it is useful or practical and not just luxurious. In each of these higher prices, an extra profit is embedded.

The process is called product differentiation, which is hardly new. But more than in the past, marketers are addressing one segment of the population: households on the upper end of the income spectrum, those earning $50,000 or more, and particularly those earning above $75,000.

This upper group also tends, more than others, to invest in the stock market, and after six years of economic recovery and 15 years of rising stock prices, polls show them to be unusually confident that their good fortune will continue.

"They feel they have done well after surviving the worst of times — recession, downsizing, the 1987 stock-market crash — and they want to reward and indulge themselves," said Madelyn Hochstein, president of DYG Inc., a polling company in Danbury, Connecticut, that mainly surveys public opinion for corporations.

"They are sensitive to quality and utility and to being able to buy what others can't afford. What they buy has to be the best and differentiate them."

Corporate America has noticed and responded. General Electric, which did not introduce its current series of high-end refrigerators until 1992, is now upgrading the already expensive line (which cost $1,400 in 1992) every year, with each new version adding at least

See LUXURY, Page 14

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

Sept. 16

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.992	3.1725	1.126	0.3352	0.1154*	—	5.457*	1.373	1.645*	1.4305	1.334*
Brussels	36.6225	58.44	20.6325	6.1375	2.1161*	18.33	—	25.1525	0.3031	26.32	24.585*
Frankfurt	1.7714	2.8248	—	0.2987	0.1026*	0.8882	4.8464*	1.2193	1.4704*	1.273	1.1852*
London (a)	1.5945	—	2.8192	9.4713	2,758.114	3.1743	58.1817	2.31	192.5838	2.2196	237.9473
Madrid	149.761	238.674	84.384	25.126	8.465*	74.952	4.8982	102.844	124.288*	107.541	—
Milan	Not Available										
New York (b)	—	1.5955a	1.7693	5.9435	1,726.00	1.9925	36.52	1.4505	121.325	1.3883	149.80
Paris	5.9605	9.499	3.359	—	0.3445*	2.9831	0.1628	4.0932	4.9432*	4.2981	3.98*
Tokyo	120.50	193.11	68.22	20.305	0.70	60.60	3.3059	83.14	—	86.63	0.8085
Toronto	1.3877	2.215	0.7836	0.2330	0.0803*	0.6961	0.3798*	0.9559	1.1437*	—	0.929*
Zurich	1.4491	2.3099	0.8199	0.244	0.0848*	0.7287	3.9744*	—	1.1995*	1.0412	0.9701*
1 ECU	1.1675	0.6949	1.9653	6.6814	1,916.46	2.213	40.5521	1.6228	133.546	1.5423	165.863
1 SDR	1.3532	0.855	2.4151	n.q.	2,358.88	2.7238	49.825	1.9831	164.879	n.q.	204.153

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, Paris and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York rates at 4 P.M. and Toronto rates at 3 P.M.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Libid-Libor Rates

Sept. 16

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5 9/16 - 5 5/8	3 1/8 - 3 1/4	1 1/4 - 1 3/8	7 1/16 - 7 3/16	3 3/16 - 3 5/16	1/2 - 5/8	4 3/16 - 4 1/4
3-month	5 9/16 - 5 5/8	3 5/16 - 3 7/16	1 3/8 - 1 1/2	7 1/8 - 7 1/4	3 5/16 - 3 3/8	1/2 - 9/16	4 1/4 - 4 5/16
6-month	5 9/16 - 5 3/4	3 3/8 - 3 1/2	1 7/16 - 1 9/16	7 1/4 - 7 3/8	3 3/8 - 3 1/2	1/2 - 9/16	4 3/8 - 4 7/16
1-year	5 15/16 - 6	3 5/8 - 3 3/4	1 5/8 - 1 3/4	7 1/4 - 7 3/8	3 5/8 - 3 3/4	9/16 - 3/4	4 7/16 - 4 1/2

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9998	Greek drac.	279.98	Mex. peso	7.767	S. Afr. rand	4.679
Australian $	1.3947	Hong Kong $	7.7439	N. Zealand $	1.578	S. Kor. won	908.60
Austrian sch.	12.484	Hung. forint	194.63	Norw. krone	7.326	Swed. krona	7.6715
Brazil real	1.0921	Indian rupee	36.475	Phil. peso	32.35	Taiwan $	28.61
Chinese yuan	8.3181	Indo. rupiah	2940.00	Polish zloty	3.43	Thai baht	35.30
Czech koruna	33.41	Irish £	0.6702	Port. escudo	180.23	Turkish lira	169295.
Danish krone	6.748	Israeli shek.	3.5042	Russ ruble	5854.00	UAE dirham	3.671
Egypt. pound	3.3983	Kuw dinar	0.302	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. boliv.	495.75
Fin. markka	5.3095	Malay. ring.	2.9925	Sing. $	1.5085		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5923	1.5904	1.5884	Japanese yen	120.22	119.73	119.22
Canadian dollar	1.3901	1.3876	1.3854	Swiss franc	1.4512	1.4499	1.4488
Deutsche mark	1.7688	1.7655	1.7621				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Cera Investment Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8 1/2	8 1/2
Federal funds	5 1/2	5 5/8
90-day CDs dealers	5.61	5.62
180-day CP dealers	5.51	5.51
3-month Treasury bill	4.93	4.98
1-year Treasury bill	5.17	5.24
2-year Treasury bill	5.77	5.91
5-year Treasury note	5.98	6.16
7-year Treasury note	6.02	6.21
10-year Treasury note	6.08	6.27
30-year Treasury bond	6.40	6.57
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	5.08	5.09
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.42	0.38
1-month interbank	0.57	0.55
3-month interbank	0.52	0.52
6-month interbank	0.54	0.54
10-year Govt bond	2.19	2.22
Germany		
Lombard rate	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.15	3.12
1-month interbank	3.22	3.20
3-month interbank	3.31	3.30
6-month interbank	3.43	3.45
10-year Bund	5.57	5.63

Britain		
Bank base rate	7.00	7.00
Call money	6 15/16	7 1/16
1-month interbank	7.00	7 1/8
3-month interbank	7.00	7 3/16
6-month interbank	7 5/16	7 5/16
10-year Gilt	6.73	6.87
France		
Intervention rate	3.10	3.10
Call money	3 3/16	3 3/16
1-month interbank	3 1/4	3 1/4
3-month interbank	3 5/16	3 5/16
6-month interbank	3 7/16	3 7/16
10-year OAT	5.52	5.54

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.

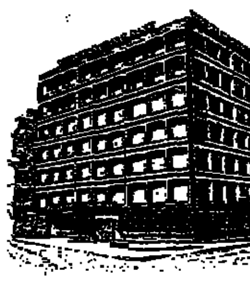
Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	N.A.	320.80	—1.10
London	321.80	321.00	—1.30
New York	322.90	322.80	—2.00

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (Dec.)
Source: Reuters.

Global Private Banking

SECURITY IS THE MAIN REASON WHY SO MANY CLIENTS BANK WITH US. AND STAY WITH US.



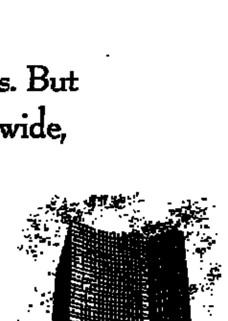
Headquarters of Republic National Bank of New York (Suisse) S.A. in Geneva.

Many private banking clients split their assets three ways. They keep a part for special opportunities. Another part for longer-term growth. And, very importantly, a part they know is absolutely secure.

At Republic we are well equipped to provide our clients with all three options. But what the bank is best known for, world-wide, is its outstanding security.

We assure security by maintaining some of the strongest capital ratios in the banking industry, a high degree of operating efficiency and a relatively small loan portfolio. Our credit ratings are AA.

Clients sense this security in the quality of our service: personalized, responsive, but meticulously discreet. Which is why they bank with us, and stay with us. Security and service, after all, are the heart and soul of Republic.



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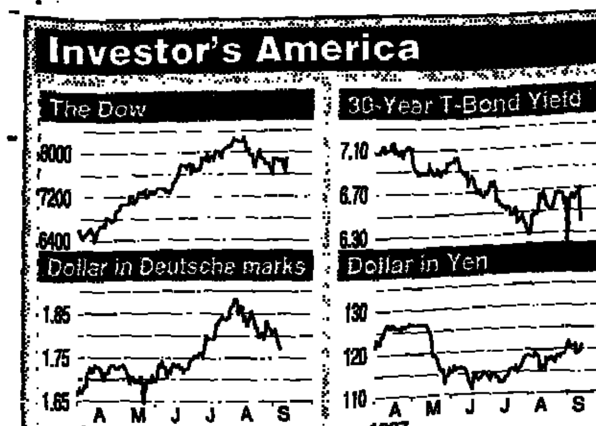


Exchange	Index	Tuesday @4PM	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	7895.92	7721.14	+2.26
NYSE	S&P 500	945.86	919.77	+2.84
NYSE	S&P 100	912.34	888.25	+2.69
NYSE	Composite	493.79	482.60	+2.32
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1668.56	1634.92	+2.06
AMEX	Market Value	680.12	674.86	+0.81
Toronto	TSE Index	6862.00	6792.60	+1.05
São Paulo	Bovespa	11267.81	10989.26	+2.54
Mexico City	Bolsa	4933.12	4890.49	+0.54
Buenos Aires	Merval	806.90	803.80	+0.36
Santiago	IPSA General	5496.54	5505.08	-0.16
Caracas	Capital General	N.A.	10576.20	

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters — International Herald Tribune

Apple Names Jobs as Interim Chief

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CUPERTINO, California — Apple Computer Inc. named its co-founder, Steve Jobs, as interim chief executive Tuesday and promised to fill the post permanently by the end of the year.

The struggling computer company has been without a chief executive since its board fired Gilbert Amelio on July 9 for failing to reverse Apple's declines in market share and sales.

Mr. Jobs has refused to take over permanently. A reshuffling at Apple led to the replacement of most of the company's board last month.

The new board held its first regularly scheduled meeting last week and named Mr. Jobs as interim chief executive.

The company also said the board had recommitted Apple to its "original mission" of bringing the best personal-computing products to students, educators, designers and businesses.

Mr. Jobs, who co-founded Apple with a friend, Steve Wozniak, in 1976, left the company in 1985. He returned in December as an adviser when Apple bought Next Software Inc., the company that Mr. Jobs founded after leaving Apple.

Mr. Jobs remains the head of Pixar Animation Studios.

Since Mr. Amelio's ouster, Mr. Jobs has cut off executive bonuses, reduced severance pay and eliminated sabbaticals.

Among the new cost cuts Mr. Jobs has implemented, the company now is paying only for coach air fares for employees on trips shorter than 10 hours.

In addition, Apple under Mr. Jobs has fought competition by limiting the licensing on clones of its Macintosh personal computers and has formed an alliance with Microsoft Corp., its long-standing rival.

Apple shares rose 43.75 cents to close at $21.9375. *(AP, Bloomberg)*

Dollar Rises as Bonn Blurs Rate Forecast

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar gained against most other major currencies Tuesday after a German central banker indicated that an increase in interest rates was not certain.

Olaf Sievert, a member of the Bundesbank's central council, said higher rates were not inevitable as long as wage pressure remained "reasonable."

Expectations of higher German interest rates have weighed on the dollar for some time. A currency usually benefits from higher rates as investors move funds to higher-yielding markets.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

The market had little reaction to a report showing moderate inflation in the United States, said Dennis Pettit, foreign-exchange manager at Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan.

Richard Vullo, vice president of corporate sales at Hypo-Bank, said underlying pressures in employment, wages and economic growth would hold more interest for foreign-exchange operators. In late trading, the dollar was at 1.7693 Deutsche marks, up from 1.7605 DM on Monday. It also rose to 121.225 yen from 120.175 yen, to 5.9435 French francs from 5.9165 francs and to 1.4505 Swiss francs from 1.4455 francs. The pound fell to $1.5955 from $1.6063. *(Market News, AFP)*

Very briefly:

Kodak Warns of Weaker Earnings

ROCHESTER, New York (Reuters) — Eastman Kodak Co., struggling with intense competition and the impact of a strong dollar, said it expected to post lower sales and earnings for the third quarter.

The photographic-film giant, which also posted weaker results in the previous quarter, said Monday it planned to take "strong action" by eliminating "money losers" and non-strategic units to reduce its cost structure.

"The negative factors experienced in the first half of this year continue to put pressure on the company's performance as we move through the third quarter," Chairman George Fisher said.

"If the weak operating performance in July and August were to continue through September, earnings would be significantly lower than the 1996 third quarter."

Kodak's shares finished down $3 at $57.

- **A.G. Edwards Inc.**'s second-quarter earnings rose 33 percent, to a record $69.2 million, led by commissions as stock trading soared.
- **Goldman Sachs Group LP**'s third-quarter pretax profit rose 58 percent, to a record $932 million. Sales in the quarter ended in August increased 52 percent, to $2.23 billion.
- **WebTV Networks**, a unit of **Microsoft Corp.** that designs set-top boxes that bring Internet services to the television screen, introduced an upgraded version melding live television programming with related pages on the World Wide Web.
- **Marvel Entertainment Group**'s lenders, **Highgate LP** and **Westgate International LP**, reached a tentative agreement with the bankrupt publisher that will have to go to a judge.
- **Royal Bank of Canada** and the Canadian unit of **AT&T Corp.** said they had formed a venture to provide Internet access and other services to the 400,000 corporate customers of Canada's largest bank. *Bloomberg, NYT*

LUXURY: *New Consumer Features Are Yielding Big Bucks*

Continued from Page 13

$150 to the price, bolstering profit in the process. The latest model has the water filter.

Sport utility vehicles have become a classic, high-profile example of this dynamic. Ford Motor Co., for example, is doubling the production of its Expedition — price tag $31,000, well equipped — while discontinuing four lower-priced cars aimed at the less affluent.

"Most of our profit comes from less than half of the vehicles we sell," Ford's chairman, Alexander Trotman, said, referring to the Expedition and other higher-priced vehicles.

The upscale phenomenon seems ubiquitous, showing up, for example, in special features on digital cellular phones, each with a monthly charge, or in new lines of elegant kitchenware, or in a recent surge in construction of larger, more expensive homes, or in television sets with ever larger — and more profitable — screens, or in Jacuzzi foot-baths, or in electric toothbrushes that, for an extra $20, include a timer that runs the brush for two minutes and then turns it off. Two minutes is the amount of brushing often prescribed by dentists.

Airlines now get more than 22 percent of their domestic passenger revenue from the sale of first- and business-class seats, up from 9.5 percent in 1987, the Air Transport Association says.

"More people are using frequent-flier miles to upgrade," said Christopher Chiames, an American Airlines spokesman, "and when they get up there, they like it, and they want to do it again. And they are willing to pay for it."

Even those who make low-priced goods for the less affluent are tapping into the trend, counting on the easier spending of the affluent to rub off on lower-income households. Rubbermaid Inc., for example, recently added an $18 water filter — one that filters water poured into a pitcher — to its line of plastic housewares.

"It is aimed at consumers who will spend a bit more to get value, which is in contrast to the early '90s, when consumers only wanted to spend less," William Pfund, a Rubbermaid vice president, said.

As upscale marketing spreads, critics warn of its consequences. A falling stock market, for example, could seriously curtail consumption. "The stock market wealth factor on upscale purchasing is huge," said James Smith, an economist for the Rand Corp.

Others argue that the growing disparity in income, exacerbated by upscale marketing, adds to social tensions.

And in a variation on the wide-ranging debate about how to use America's new wealth — in consumption or in investment? — there are those who wonder whether the money should be channeled into spending for the public good rather than into upscale purchases.

STOCKS: *Wild Swings on Wall Street*

Continued from Page 13

Numerous Wall Street analysts are still relatively unconcerned about the increasing volatility. Abby Joseph Cohen, a strategist at Goldman, Sachs & Co., argues that the current volatility is still not far above normal and that U.S. economic fundamentals — steady growth, low inflation, moderate interest rates — remain positive and thus dampen the risk of a significant downturn.

But many others — while not necessarily saying that a big downturn is just over the horizon — are growing increasingly concerned.

"Does this parallel to 1987 suggest market action will play out the same way as 10 years ago?" Gail Dudack, the chief investment strategist at UBS Securities, asked in a recent report. "Not at all," she answered. "But this is a warning that should be heeded."

For investors, the increase in volatility can have two contradictory effects: It can make some nervous enough to change their outlook and their investment strategy, while others may be lulled into complacency.

On one hand, "volatility makes people think about the market again and makes them reconsider their positions," said Robert Shiller, a professor of economics at Yale University and a specialist on investor behavior. "Volatility is a clue that other people are re-evaluating, and so investors have a rule of thumb: When in doubt, imitate others."

On the other hand, increasing volatility as the market is still rising can lull investors. They may see a 200-point fall one day only as volatility that will be followed by a sharp rebound. This means it could take investors longer to spot a change in the market's fundamental direction.

Some of this contradictory impact can be seen in the ebb and flow of money into stock mutual funds. Despite the rise in volatility this year, the $150 billion flow into stock funds through August is just 6.6 percent behind last year's record-setting pace and is the second-highest ever. But weekly figures from AMG Data Services show that in two weeks in August when volatility was high, investors withdrew more money from stock mutual funds than they put in.

Analysts offer many reasons for the higher volatility these days.

Some argue that the market is jittery because of the high prices investors are paying for stocks compared with their expected earnings, so that even a whiff of unexpected news about a particular company can send certain stocks reeling.

Others say it flows from a surge in computer-aided program trading, which is one reason the stock market has recently made very sharp moves near the end of the trading day.

Experts also cite the shift to allowing price changes of as little as one-sixteenth of a dollar rather than the long-standing one-eighth.

Still others say the rise in volatility is just balancing out the very low volatility of 1993 and 1995.

As for Mr. Taylor, the retired teacher, he is content to just wait on the sidelines and let the market run its course.

"Sometimes, my daddy used to say, you need to just lie back in the weeds and wait a while," he said. "And that's just what I'm doing."

■ Price Data Cheer Markets

U.S. bonds soared and stocks rose after government reports showed a surprisingly low rate of inflation for August, news services reported from New York.

Bonds had their biggest rally in more than three years as the consumer price index rose just 0.2 percent last month despite the biggest jump in gasoline prices since the Gulf crisis in 1990. Excluding food and energy, consumer prices rose 0.1 percent in August.

"Year-over-year, the core rate is 2.3 percent," said David Sloan, chief economist at IDEA, "which is the lowest in 30 years. This is not just soft — inflation is falling, which is pretty significant in this economy."

The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond rose 2 7/32 to 99 21/32, reducing its yield to 6.40 percent from 6.57 percent Monday.

"We were already off to the races before today's data came out," said Chris Rupkey, vice president and financial economist at Bank of Tokyo/Mitsubishi.

Among broader stock indexes, the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index gained 26.09 points at 945.86, while the technology-laden Nasdaq composite index gained 33.68 to 1,668.60.

"Lower interest rates with modest inflation are just a great combination for the stock market," said Garrett Nagle, president of his own $200 million money-management firm in Boston. "If you can only get 6 percent on the long bond, that's not very strong competition for a market that's up 10 percent on average."

Microsoft gained 5 11/16 to 136¾, rebounding from a sharp drop Monday, after it said it would introduce an improved product for delivering World Wide Web content via television.

But several blue chips fell after warning that profit would not meet forecasts, including the photo rivals Kodak and Polaroid and American Pad & Paper and Bell & Howell. *(Bloomberg, AP)*

AMEX

Tuesday's 4 P.M. Close

The top 300 most active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.

The Associated Press.

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	7784.46	7910.63	7722.09	7895.92	+174.78
Trans	3109.53	3127.67	3075.26	3122.13	+46.87
Util	241.41	242.92	240.29	242.92	+2.43
Comp	2498.90	2527.49	2477.80	2523.83	+46.20

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Previous Close	Today 4 P.M.
Industrials	1089.30	1077.09	1077.33	1106.66
Transp.	679.64	672.15	678.86	694.75
Utilities	206.17	204.19	204.94	207.84
Finance	107.69	106.96	107.07	111.02
SP 500	928.90	919.41	919.77	945.86
SP 100	899.56	888.02	888.25	911.93

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	494.54	482.60	493.69	+11.09
Industrials	623.51	609.27	622.40	+13.13
Transp.	459.14	451.29	458.55	+7.24
Utility	295.46	288.22	294.59	+6.37
Finance	464.75	451.24	464.36	+13.12

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1669.01	1643.79	1668.60	+33.68
Industrials	1347.76	1337.50	1347.75	+14.07
Banks	1839.04	1812.65	1836.81	+26.22
Insurance	1796.26	1767.38	1794.91	+26.98
Finance	2181.71	2151.27	2181.38	+33.15
Transp.	1073.91	1066.81	1073.44	+4.86

AMEX

High	Low	Last	Chg.
680.37	674.57	680.05	+5.39

Dow Jones Bond

	Previous Close	Today Noon
20 Bonds	103.58	104.07
10 Utilities	101.30	101.81
10 Industrials	105.85	106.32

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
EKodak	165979	60¼	56½	57	-3
Compaq s	135575	70	65	69⅞	+5⅛
AT&T s	86208	45⅛	43⅞	44⅝	+⅞
ColHCA s	79776	28⅛	26⅞	27⅛	-1⅛
Corningln	73024	43¼	41⅛	42⅞	+1⅞
PhilMor s	65316	42⅞	41⅜	42⅞	+1
GenElec s	59649	69	67⅛	68⅞	+2⅞
BayNtwk	59308	38¼	36¼	38¼	+2¼
Lucent	55763	79¼	76¼	77¼	+3¼
MedPfTAP	54806	22⅜	22¼	22⅝	—
SaraLee	52175	48¼	47⅛	48¼	-⅛
DiaOffs s	52115	56½	55⅛	55½	-3⅛
CypSem	50037	15⅞	14⅞	15⅛	-¼
Boeing s	49209	53¼	51⅛	52⅛	+⅛
CocaCl	48793	60⅛	57⅞	59⅞	+1¼

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Ascend	241829	34¼	32¼	33⅞	+1⅞
Intel s	134129	96¼	92½	95⅞	+3¼
Microsft s	116741	136⅛	131	136⅛	+5⅛
Cisco	92736	74	70	73¼	+4
DellCpt s	87918	93¼	88	92⅞	+4⅞
3Com	78335	49⅜	47¼	48¼	-⅞
Amgen	69134	47⅞	45⅞	46⅞	-⅞
Oracle s	60402	39½	38	39½	+1½
NextelCm	48974	28¼	28	28¼	+1¼
BE Aero	48594	38¼	31¼	34	-6⅞
ApldMat	43849	97¼	93¼	97¼	+4½
DSC	43645	31½	29	29½	-2
WorldCm	40633	35¼	34¼	35¼	+⅞
PetsMart	35792	9⅞	9⅞	9½	+⅜
SunMic s	35015	50¼	48⅞	50⅞	+2¼

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
SPDR	68931	95⅝	93⅛	95	+2½
JTS Corp	27340	⅞	¾	⅞	—
DI Ind	18461	7¾	7¾	7⅞	+⅛
HanoyC un	13546	17¾	16¼	16½	—
WRIT	13153	16½	16½	16⅞	+⅜
TabMex	12314	25¼	23⅞	24⅞	+⅜
Nabors	11937	40⅜	38¼	39⅜	-1⅛
ViacB	11442	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	+⅛
Harken	10084	6¾	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
TWA	9701	8¾	8⅛	8⅞	+⅛

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	2222	1545
Declined	755	1292
Unchanged	426	566
Total issues	3403	3403
New Highs	412	280
New Lows	15	13

Nasdaq

	Noon	Prev.
Advanced	1948	2143
Declined	1509	2044
Unchanged	2005	1537
Total issues	5462	5724
New Highs	196	383
New Lows	56	37

AMEX

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	365	306
Declined	228	277
Unchanged	163	161
Total issues	756	744
New Highs	73	64
New Lows	6	6

Market Sales

	Today 4:00	Prev. cons.
NYSE	617.85	572.12
Amex	35.42	32.46
Nasdaq	662.75	663.57

In millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
IRREGULAR				
FAI Insur Ltd	-	.1442	9-23	10-14
Jefferson Smurfit	-	.3310	9-19	11-7
Minorco ADR	-	.22	9-26	11-6
PMC Commcl	-	.42	9-30	10-14
Tadiran Ltd	-	.0568	10-31	11-13
STOCK SPLIT				
Friede Goldman 2 for 1 split.				
Global Indust 2 for 1 split.				
Omnicom Group 2 for 1 split				
Pac Sunwear 3 for 2 split.				
INCREASED				
Cali Realty	Q	.50	10-3	10-17
Innkeepers USA	Q	.26	9-26	10-21
Omnicom Group	Q	.25	9-26	10-9
OMITTED				
Great Wall Elec	-			
SPECIAL				
Fort Thomas Fcl	-	.05	10-2	10-14
Peoples Fincl Corp	-	5.00	9-22	9-30
REGULAR				
Am Gov Inco Port	M	.035	10-3	10-15
Am Muni Inco Pt	M	.062	10-3	10-29
Am Muni Term	M	.0542	10-3	10-29
Am Muni Term II	M	.0517	10-3	10-29
Am Muni Term II.	M	.0517	11-5	11-25
Am Muni term III.	M	.047	10-3	10-29
Am Opport Inco	M	.037	10-3	10-15
Am Select Port	M	.085	10-3	10-15
Americas Inco Tr	M	.055	10-3	10-29
CIGNA Hi Inco	M	.0675	9-26	10-10
CKE Restaurants	S	.04	10-3	10-31
Capital Re	Q	.07	9-23	9-29
Chase Manhattan	Q	.62	10-6	10-31
Chicago Bridge	Q	.06	9-19	9-30
Cinn Bell	Q	.10	10-1	11-3
Countrywide Credit	Q	.08	10-15	10-31
Enterprise Fedl	Q	.25	9-30	10-15
Fst Defiance	Q	.08	10-10	10-24
Flag Fincl	Q	.085	9-24	10-1
Fort Thomas Fncl	Q	.0625	10-2	10-14
HealthPlan Svcs	-	.125	9-26	10-15
Hi Yld Plus Fd	M	.07	9-30	10-10
Honda Motor	x	.1494	9-29	—
Kimco Realty	Q	.43	10-1	10-15
Kubota ADR	x	.492	9-29	—
Nike Inc B.	Q	.10	9-22	10-6
Realty Income	M	.1525	10-1	10-15
S&T Bancorp	Q	.28	10-1	10-24
Singer Co	Q	.05	9-30	10-15
Southwest Gas	Q	.205	11-17	12-1
Starrett Corp	Q	.0625	9-30	10-15

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.
a - dividend also extra (s). b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c - liquidating dividend. cc - PE exceeds 99.cld - called. d - new yearly low. dd - loss in the last 12 months. e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f - annual rate, increased on last declaration. g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. m - annual rate, reduced on last declaration. n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd - next day delivery. p - initial dividend, annual rate unknown. P/E - price-earnings ratio. q - closed-end mutual fund. r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls - sales. t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u - new yearly high. v - trading halted. vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd - when distributed. wi - when issued/ ww - with warrants. x - ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis - ex-distribution. xw - without warrants. y- ex-dividend and sales in full. yld - yield. z - sales in full.

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

Sept. 16, 1997

Grains

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- cents per bushel					
Sep 97	270¼	262½	262¾	-4¼	3,531
Dec 97	268¾	263¼	263½	-2¼	189,470
Mar 98	279	272¼	272½	-2	56,009
May 98	282¼	277½	277½	-1¾	13,657
Jul 98	285½	280½	280¾	-2	24,059
Sep 98	277½	273¼	273¼	-½	1,717
Dec 98	275	271	271¼	-¼	14,700
Est. sales N.A. Mon's sales 41,987					
Mon's open int 303,258, off 2,813					
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton					
Sep 97	273.00	269.00	271.90	+3.90	3,838
Oct 97	231.50	227.00	229.70	+3.80	23,029
Dec 97	216.90	211.00	213.10	+2.80	44,280
Jan 98	212.00	207.00	208.00	+1.00	12,273
Mar 98	206.50	201.50	202.60	+1.10	10,741
May 98	203.00	199.80	200.70	+1.20	9,012
Est. sales N.A. Mon's sales 19,846					
Mon's open int 109,655, up 208					
SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- cents per lb					
Sep 97	23.58	22.97	23.58	+0.76	830
Oct 97	23.66	23.00	23.66	+0.75	17,452
Dec 97	24.05	23.36	24.03	+0.74	42,136
Jan 98	24.20	23.55	24.20	+0.73	13,660
Mar 98	24.46	23.85	24.46	+0.73	7,883
May 98	24.60	23.93	24.60	+0.65	3,693
Est. sales N.A. Mon's sales 14,965					
Mon's open int 90,290, up 2,147					
SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- cents per bushel					
Sep 97	783	738	782	+47½	3,153
Nov 97	650	637	646¼	+12	93,476
Jan 98	652½	641	648¼	+10½	22,911
Mar 98	658½	648	654½	+11	9,467
May 98	665	655½	660	+10½	7,555
Est. sales N.A. Mon's sales 31,807					
Mon's open int 148,204, up 2,712					
WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- cents per bushel					
Sep 97	359	356	358	+2	318
Dec 97	374½	369¼	372½	+3	61,101
Mar 98	388½	383½	386¼	+3¼	24,089
May 98	394	389½	392	+2½	5,078
Est. sales N.A. Mon's sales 29,428					
Mon's open int 102,206, off 1,896					

Livestock

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 97	68.87	68.20	68.22	-0.75	32,056
Dec 97	69.65	69.00	69.22	-0.60	31,384
Feb 98	71.97	71.40	71.72	-0.35	15,323
Jun 98	71.30	70.82	71.25	-0.07	6,504
Aug 98	70.82	70.60	70.75	-0.25	1,536
Oct 98	73.80	73.50	73.80	-0.06	20
Est. sales 19,716 Mon's sales 15,529					
Mon's open int 94,921, up 222					
FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Sep 97	80.75	80.50	80.70	-0.12	2,329
Oct 97	81.65	80.50	80.90	-0.87	8,058
Nov 97	82.20	81.05	81.50	-0.87	3,992
Jan 98	82.80	81.75	82.20	-0.72	3,116
Mar 98	82.40	81.60	81.95	-0.55	1,726
Apr 98	82.10	81.65	81.95	-0.57	537
Est. sales 4,388 Mon's sales 5,396					
Mon's open int 20,401, up 1,052					
HOGS-Lean (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 97	71.77	71.00	71.72	+0.72	14,868
Dec 97	67.60	67.00	67.55	+0.47	9,898
Feb 98	66.20	65.60	66.17	+0.37	3,675
Apr 98	62.75	62.25	62.65	+0.35	1,679
Jun 98	67.95	67.50	67.57	+0.25	932
Est. sales 7,161 Mon's sales 5,508					
Mon's open int 32,211, off 508					
PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Feb 98	68.70	67.70	68.17	+0.22	4,498
Mar 98	68.40	67.65	68.30	+0.55	431
May 98	68.15	68.10	68.15	+0.65	88
Est. sales 1,983 Mon's sales 1,322					
Mon's open int 5,069, off 15					

Food

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton					
Dec 97	1702	1611	1699	+48	42,355
Mar 98	1735	1647	1732	+50	28,952
May 98	1750	1688	1750	+48	12,571
Jul 98	1770	1710	1770	+48	3,013
Sep 98	1788	1725	1788	+48	4,699
Dec 98			1805	+48	6,546
Est. sales 15,062 Mon's sales 4,476					
Mon's open int 107,729, up 17					
COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Sep 97	187.70	185.00	185.50	-1.50	225
Dec 97	174.25	167.50	167.70	-5.20	13,660
Mar 98	159.00	154.50	155.00	-3.25	4,897
May 98	152.00	148.00	148.05	-3.70	1,720
Jul 98	147.75	140.25	141.35	-3.90	1,356
Est. sales 7,223 Mon's sales 4,851					
Mon's open int 22,554, off 440					
SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 97	11.32	11.25	11.29	-0.03	59,772
Mar 98	11.91	11.76	11.81	-0.06	89,977
May 98	11.91	11.82	11.88	-0.02	21,024
Jul 98	11.71	11.64	11.69	-0.02	15,116
Est. sales 79,764 Mon's sales 54,876					
Mon's open int 200,263, off 5,195					

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Nov 97	69.75	69.30	69.40	-0.05	18,458
Jan 98	72.50	72.15	72.30	+0.05	8,955
Mar 98	75.40	75.20	75.30	+0.10	5,676
May 98	78.25	78.15	78.15	+0.05	1,471
Est. sales N.A. Mon's sales 1,399					
Mon's open int 35,564, off 267					

Metals

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Sep 97			321.00	-1.90	46
Oct 97	323.50	319.40	321.40	-1.90	11,799
Nov 97			321.90	-1.90	
Dec 97	324.70	321.00	322.80	-1.90	114,694
Feb 98	325.50	322.40	324.10	-1.90	15,406
Apr 98	326.50	324.00	325.70	-1.90	5,423
Jun 98	328.60	327.50	327.60	-1.80	8,690
Aug 98	330.00	329.60	329.60	-1.70	4,327
Oct 98			331.60	-1.70	279
Est. sales 45,000 Mon's sales 40,162					
Mon's open int 203,254, off 11,218					
HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Sep 97	93.70	92.20	93.40	-0.90	2,711
Oct 97	93.75	92.60	93.75	-0.85	2,976
Nov 97	94.45	93.10	94.45	-0.85	1,678
Dec 97	96.00	93.50	94.85	-1.05	28,566
Jan 98	95.05	94.70	95.05	-1.05	944
Feb 98			95.25	-0.95	945
Mar 98	95.90	94.50	95.45	-0.95	4,173
Apr 98			95.45	-0.95	695
May 98	95.90	95.00	95.55	-0.85	2,163
Est. sales 9,000 Mon's sales 6,307					
Mon's open int 51,234, up 992					
SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.					
Sep 97	463.00	455.00	456.50	-14.00	261
Oct 97			457.20	-14.20	78
Nov 97			460.60	-14.20	
Dec 97	477.00	458.00	461.50	-14.20	53,193
Jan 98			463.00	-14.20	22
Mar 98	480.00	465.00	468.20	-14.30	11,795
May 98	476.50	470.50	472.10	-14.40	3,216
Jul 98	482.00	476.00	476.10	-14.50	2,380
Est. sales 30,000 Mon's sales 4,662					
Mon's open int 76,746, off 1,318					
PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Oct 97	432.00	418.60	421.50	-5.50	9,259
Jan 98	421.00	410.00	412.00	-4.80	3,540
Apr 98			405.00	-4.80	612
Jul 98	403.00	401.00	401.00	-4.80	2
Est. sales N.A. Mon's sales 1,260					
Mon's open int 13,413, off 310					

LONDON METALS (LME) Dollars per metric ton

	Close		Previous	
Aluminum (High Grade)				
Spot	1590½	1591½	1598.00	1599.00
Forward	1608½	1609½	1614.00	1615.00
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)				
Spot	2042.00	2043.00	2072.00	2073.00
Forward	2072.00	2073.00	2103.00	2105.00
Lead				
Spot	631.00	632.00	632.00	633.00
Forward	641.00	641½	643.00	644.00
Nickel				
Spot	6315.00	6320.00	6380.00	6390.00
Forward	6415.00	6420.00	6480.00	6490.00
Tin				
Spot	5445.00	5455.00	5425.00	5430.00
Forward	5500.00	5510.00	5480.00	5490.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)				
Spot	1625.00	1630.00	1593.00	1598.00
Forward	1415.00	1416.00	1400.00	1401.00

Financial

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
US T BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.					
Dec 97	94.97	94.89	94.96	+0.07	4,385
Mar 98	94.97	94.92	94.96	+0.09	1,864
Jun 98			94.86	+0.13	
Est. sales N.A. Mon's sales 649					
Mon's open int 6,249, off 70					
5 YR TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 64ths of 100 pct					
Sep 97	107-48	107-06	107-47	+ 45	31,996
Dec 97	107-31	106-47	107-28	+ 48	207,780
Est. sales N.A. Mon's sales 1,389					
Mon's open int 40,115, off 202,915					
10 YR TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Sep 97	110-17	109-16	110-15	+1 02	35,621
Dec 97	110-09	109-03	110-06	+1 03	332,962
Mar 98	109-28	109-01	109-28	+1 05	12,252
Est. sales N.A. Mon's sales 47,598					
Mon's open int 380,835, off 1,405					
US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)					
Sep 97	115-23	113-27	115-21	+1 29	89,901
Dec 97	115-12	113-10	115-09	+1 29	467,040
Mar 98	115-01	113-06	115-00	+1 31	25,133
Jun 98			114-20	+1 31	2,568
Est. sales N.A. Mon's sales 182,818					
Mon's open int 597,234, off 16,609					
LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Sep 97	117-20	116-14	117-21	+1-11	5,959
Dec 97	117-09	115-26	117-06	+1-12	167,897
Mar 98	N.T.	N.T.	116-31	+1-12	173,856
Est. sales: 144,182. Prev. sales: 53,323					
Prev. open int.: 173,856 off 2,385					
GERMAN GOV. BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Dec 97	102.37	101.79	102.34	+0.46	258,647
Mar 98	N.T.	N.T.	101.53	+0.46	
Est. sales: 222,383. Prev. sales: 136,905					
Prev. open int.: 259,509 up 2,946					

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Dec 97	99.36	99.08	99.26	+ 0.18	126,719
Mar 98	98.60	98.40	98.52	+ 0.04	528
Jun 98	98.30	98.30	98.22	— 0.26	0
Est. sales: 122,585.					
Open int.: 127,247 off 56,268.					
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct					
Dec 97	110.78	110.33	110.71	+0.28	111,794
Mar 98	110.50	110.50	110.61	+0.28	8
Est. sales: 58,671. Prev. sales: 65,608					
Prev. open int.: 111,802 up 7,917					
LIBOR 1-MONTH (CMER) $3 million- pts of 100 pct.					
Oct 97	94.37	94.35	94.37	+0.02	24,333
Nov 97	94.34	94.31	94.33	+0.02	23,016
Dec 97	94.19	94.11	94.18	+0.06	6,706
Est. sales N.A. Mon's sales 14,195					
Mon's open int 70,630, up 9,538					
EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.					
Oct 97	94.26	94.22	94.26	+0.04	21,204
Dec 97	94.19	94.11	94.19	+0.07	574,016
Mar 98	94.13	94.02	94.12	+0.09	399,088
Jun 98	94.05	93.92	94.05	+0.12	287,407
Sep 98	93.97	93.82	93.97	+0.14	227,131
Dec 98	93.86	93.70	93.85	+0.15	201,300
Mar 99	93.84	93.69	93.83	+0.15	140,968
Jun 99	93.80	93.65	93.79	+0.15	111,001
Sep 99	93.75	93.60	93.75	+0.15	92,781
Dec 99	93.70	93.54	93.69	+0.16	77,972
Mar 00	93.70	93.54	93.69	+0.16	67,479
Jun 00	93.67	93.50	93.66	+0.17	54,412
Est. sales N.A. Mon's sales 237,328					
Mon's open int 2,948,216, up 5,392					
BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound					
Dec 97	1.6008	1.5830	1.5902	-0.0096	29,185
Mar 98			1.5846	-0.0096	226
Jun 98			1.5794	-0.0094	27
Est. sales 5,037 Mon's sales 8,861					
Mon's open int 51,859, off 3,941					
CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Cdn. dlr					
Sep 97	.7183	.7174	.7182	-0.0002	15,342
Dec 97	.7247	.7212	.7244	+0.0021	48,866
Mar 98	.7283	.7253	.7278	+0.0021	1,367
Est. sales 8,506 Mon's sales 12,769					
Mon's open int 66,073, off 2,776					
GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark					
Dec 97	.5714	.5664	.5683	-0.0025	55,356
Mar 98	.5728	.5700	.5715	-0.0025	2,170
Jun 98	.5755	.5756	.5745	-0.0026	2,477
Est. sales 25,375 Mon's sales 47,955					
Mon's open int 103,580, off 8,230					
JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen					
Dec 97	.8442	.8343	.8347	-0.0074	69,012
Mar 98	.8515	.8460	.8460	-0.0074	799
Jun 98	.8615	.8574	.8574	-0.0074	89
Est. sales 14,416 Mon's sales 23,038					
Mon's open int 111,535, off 8,982					
SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc					
Dec 97	.6998	.6935	.6965	-0.0020	36,871
Mar 98	.7032	.7015	.7035	-0.0021	1,182
Jun 98			.7104	-0.0022	111
Est. sales N.A. Mon's sales 41,394					
Mon's open int 58,421, off 796					
MEXICAN PESO (CMER) 500,000 pesos, $ per peso					
Dec 97	.12420	.12370	.12417	+.00355	22,958
Mar 98	.11960	.11935	.11960	+.00319	6,349
Jun 98	.11580	.11560	.11580	+.00426	1,767
Est. sales N.A. Mon's sales 3,323					
Mon's open int 41,150, off 1,390					
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 97	92.76	92.74	92.75	+0.01	93,420
Dec 97	92.74	92.69	92.73	+0.04	138,390
Mar 98	92.80	92.69	92.78	+0.09	109,947
Jun 98	92.90	92.73	92.88	+0.15	73,008
Sep 98	93.00	92.80	92.99	+0.19	61,917
Dec 98	93.07	92.89	93.07	+0.20	57,396
Mar 99	93.15	92.97	93.15	+0.21	50,382
Est. sales: 234,696. Prev. sales: 80,256					
Prev. open int.: 690,294 up 550					
3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Oct 97	96.60	96.59	96.60	+0.01	3,851
Nov 97	N.T.	N.T.	96.54	+0.01	350
Dec 97	96.44	96.41	96.43	Unch.	301,477
Mar 98	96.24	96.20	96.22	Unch.	297,178
Jun 98	96.01	95.96	96.00	Unch.	245,458
Sep 98	95.83	95.78	95.81	—0.01	165,863
Dec 98	95.63	95.57	95.61	+0.01	161,242
Mar 99	95.47	95.42	95.46	+0.02	141,702
Jun 99	95.32	95.27	95.31	+0.03	73,860
Sep 99	95.16	95.11	95.16	+0.05	57,151
Est. sales: 267,115. Prev. sales: 512,201					
Prev. open int.: 1,744,356 up 72,077					
3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct					
Dec 97	96.45	96.41	96.43	+ 0.01	40,110
Mar 98	96.26	96.20	96.22	— 0.02	32,405
Jun 98	96.07	96.00	96.02	— 0.03	25,714
Sep 98	95.89	95.83	95.84	— 0.03	24,217
Dec 98	95.71	95.67	95.68	— 0.02	27,905
Est. sales: 60,998.					
Open int.: 207,918 off 47,127.					
3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Dec 97	93.80	93.75	93.82	+0.06	100,267
Mar 98	94.48	94.37	94.47	+0.11	72,697
Jun 98	94.96	94.83	94.93	+0.09	68,363
Sep 98	95.14	94.98	95.08	+0.04	43,491
Dec 98	95.15	94.99	95.09	+0.01	33,493
Mar 99	95.03	94.89	94.98	+0.02	18,989
Est. sales: 173,469. Prev. sales: 177,440					
Prev. open int.: 420,754 up 12,523					

Industrials

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 97	73.53	73.00	73.30	+0.12	5,027
Dec 97	73.82	73.21	73.57	+0.14	47,462
Mar 98	74.95	74.40	74.70	+0.12	14,011
May 98	75.85	75.00	75.28	-0.02	6,212
Jul 98	76.30	75.25	75.76	+0.17	6,051
Est. sales N.A. Mon's sales 7,985					
Mon's open int 86,576, off 812					
HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal, cents per gal					
Oct 97	54.35	52.35	53.85	+1.33	40,733
Nov 97	55.45	53.55	54.99	+1.37	31,358
Dec 97	56.40	54.55	56.02	+1.20	23,713
Jan 98	57.05	55.45	56.77	+1.15	22,093
Feb 98	57.25	55.80	56.97	+1.05	12,673
Mar 98	56.80	55.50	56.52	+1.00	8,730
Apr 98	55.70	54.45	55.32	+0.95	4,295
Est. sales N.A. Mon's sales 23,108					
Mon's open int 155,726, up 1,161					
LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.					
Oct 97	19.85	19.24	19.61	+0.34	76,594
Nov 97	19.94	19.37	19.74	+0.33	69,632
Dec 97	19.98	19.45	19.79	+0.31	54,131
Jan 98	19.98	19.50	19.82	+0.30	35,609
Feb 98	19.95	19.55	19.84	+0.30	16,449
Mar 98	19.94	19.77	19.85	+0.29	10,043
Est. sales N.A. Mon's sales 64,001					
Mon's open int 411,838, off 1,394					
NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu					
Oct 97	2.785	2.720	2.722	-0.064	53,577
Nov 97	2.915	2.835	2.839	-0.073	37,412
Dec 97	3.005	2.935	2.944	-0.064	26,516
Jan 98	2.995	2.930	2.938	-0.057	24,232
Feb 98	2.720	2.675	2.680	-0.042	16,068
Mar 98	2.435	2.410	2.410	-0.027	10,745
Est. sales N.A. Mon's sales 30,819					
Mon's open int 242,849, up 767					
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal, cents per gal					
Oct 97	59.60	57.60	59.04	+0.82	32,091
Nov 97	57.30	55.60	56.90	+0.98	24,706
Dec 97	56.50	55.20	56.30	+0.90	15,792
Jan 98	56.50	55.30	56.30	+0.85	13,892
Feb 98	56.80	55.70	56.74	+0.89	3,872
Mar 98	57.39	56.55	57.39	+0.89	5,394
Apr 98	60.14	59.35	60.14	+0.89	3,411
May 98			60.04	+0.89	1,055
Est. sales N.A. Mon's sales 21,430					
Mon's open int 102,872, off 1,566					
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons					
Oct 97	168.00	163.50	167.00	+3.25	28,344
Nov 97	169.25	165.25	168.75	+3.25	14,148
Dec 97	171.25	167.25	170.75	+3.00	16,505
Jan 98	172.50	169.00	172.25	+2.75	12,335
Feb 98	171.75	170.25	173.25	+2.75	6,858
Mar 98	169.75	169.75	172.50	+2.50	4,850
Apr 98	169.75	169.75	171.50	+2.50	4,820
Est. sales: 16,116. Prev. sales: 8,912					
Prev. open int.: 94,269 off 270					
BRENT OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel - lots of 1,000 barrels					
Oct 97	18.80	18.31	18.58	+0.25	74,013
Nov 97	18.85	18.43	18.68	+0.25	22,485
Dec 97	18.85	18.48	18.76	+0.25	19,721
Jan 98	18.56	18.49	18.76	+0.24	7,346
Feb 98	18.47	18.47	18.47	+0.23	3,855
Mar 98	N.T.	N.T	18.66	+0.22	2,203
Est. sales: 37,000. Prev. sales: 42,080					
Prev. open int.: 139,334 off 19,704					

Stock Indexes

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
SP COMP INDEX (CMER) 500 x index					
Sep 97	950.50	928.00	950.00	+28.25	76,256
Dec 97	960.00	930.30	958.75	+27.25	144,831
Mar 98	969.25	948.75	969.25	+27.45	2,748
Est. sales N.A. Mon's sales 90,770					
Mon's open int 224,751, off 1,061					
FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point					
Sep 97	5015.0	4874.0	5010.0	+99.0	38,558
Mar 98	5055.0	5055.0	5116.0	+99.0	1,820
Est. sales: 40,323. Prev. sales: 24,305					
Prev. open int.: 80,865 off 2,257					
CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point					
Sep 97	2956.0	2886.0	2949.0	+39.0	40,259
Oct 97	2961.0	2894.5	2955.5	+39.0	4,422
Nov 97	0.00	0.00	2963.0	+39.0	3,277
Dec 97	2975.0	2914.0	2971.0	+39.5	3,144
Mar 98	2992.0	2992.0	2994.0	+40.0	10,483
Est. sales: 28,125.					
Open int.: 75,191 up 1,565.					

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,559.50	1,558.40
Reuters	1,908.90	1,907.40
D.J. Futures	147.32	147.97
CRB	241.09	241.29

Sources: Matif, Associated Press, London Int'l Financial Futures Exchange, Int'l Petroleum Exchange.

Asia Deals Michelin Body Blow

Currency Crisis Cuts Into First-Half Profit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The tiremaker Michelin said Tuesday its first-half net profit rose a smaller-than-expected 48 percent, as the currency crisis in Asia affected its results there.

Compagnie Generale des Etablissements Michelin posted a profit of 1.87 billion French francs ($317 million), but its shares fell in Paris, finishing at 326.90 francs, down 16.10, because the earnings report fell short of predictions that had run as high as 2.05 billion francs.

"The net-profit figure was disappointing," Jean-Pierre Viteaux, a fund manager with Ferri SA in Paris, said. "Also, operating income as a percentage of sales fell, which isn't very encouraging. To top it all off, Michelin is focusing on Asia. The market's not too thrilled by that, given the problems that have hit the region of late."

Michelin said it expected profit growth to continue for the full year. "Overall demand remains good," it said, "growing in Europe, holding up in North America and still high in emerging markets."

Faced with a slowdown in Europe, which accounts for more than half of its revenue, Michelin has trimmed costs and improved productivity at home. It has also expanded in faster-growing emerging markets such as Brazil and China as currency turmoil in Southeast Asia has threatened profit from that region.

The company's finance director, Eric Bourdais de Charbonniere, estimated that the drop in the value of the Thai baht, which was floated July 2, would reduce earnings by 50 million francs. Michelin has had a joint venture in Thailand since 1987.

The company's annual Asian sales total $1 billion, or around 15 percent of global revenue, he said, adding that the currency crisis had yet to force Michelin to rethink its development strategy there.

"The Asian currency crisis isn't a good thing for us, but we're not worried by the region's prospects," Mr. Bourdais de Charbonniere said. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

Western Stockholders Win a Battle in Russia

Uneximbank Yields to Demands of Foreign Investors in Takeover of Nickel Concern

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — When Uneximbank took control of RAO Norilsk Nickel last month, it did not look like a banner day for shareholders' rights.

The Russian bank decided to raise $625 million in badly needed capital by doubling the shares in the huge metallurgical company. To the dismay of Western investors, however, the holders of preferred shares were excluded from the offering; and no prospectus was issued to explain what Uneximbank intended to do with the money.

But in a stunning last-minute turnabout, the powerful bank yielded Monday to the entreaties of Western investors and agreed to rewrite its stock proposal.

Over the past few years, Russian companies have developed a well-deserved reputation for cavalier treatment of stockholders, diluting their stakes with new offers and ignoring objections from minority stockholders, including Western investment funds.

That makes Uneximbank's change of heart all the more striking and underscores the bank's growing awareness of the importance of Western capital.

"It is a milestone in the development of the Russian capital markets," said Leonid Rozhetskin, co-head of investment banking at Renaissance Capital Group of Moscow, which advised Uneximbank on the plan. "As people understand they need access to capital for a long time to come, the law of the jungle will give way to the conventions of the international marketplace."

Many Russian companies, however, still turn a deaf ear to shareholders. On Monday, Renaissance Capital and Credit Suisse First Boston lost a battle over the rights of minority shareholders at Yuganskneftegaz, an oil company in western Siberia.

But the case involving Norilsk Nickel is a highly visible one with the potential to influence that of other enterprises.

A sprawling, aging complex in the Siberian Arctic, Norilsk Nickel accounts for 30 percent of the world's production of nickel and 30 percent of its platinum-group metals. It also mines cobalt, copper and other metals.

The former Soviet enterprise was acquired by Uneximbank under the "loans for shares" privatization plan, a controversial arrangement pioneered by Uneximbank's 37-year-old president, Vladimir Potanin.

Under the plan, banks lent money to the Russian government in exchange for custody of shares in some of the country's most valuable assets. The banks later took title to the shares when the government proved unable to repay the loans, and Uneximbank now owns 51 percent of Norilsk Nickel's common stock and 38 percent of all its shares.

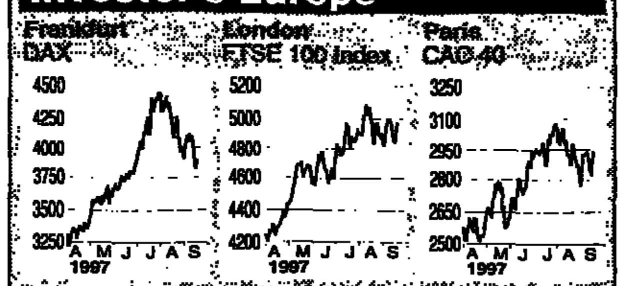
Privatization has been hard fought in Russia. In recent months, the infighting has been increasingly rancorous as the nation's new financial oligarchy has battled over the privatization of Svyazinvest, the state communications monopoly, and the impending privatization of AO Rosneft, the state oil company.

Uneximbank's Mr. Potanin has avoided running afoul of President Boris Yeltsin, who on Monday reprimanded several bankers for squabbling among themselves and with the government. But Uneximbank's initial plan to issue new shares in Norilsk Nickel was a sore point for Western investors.

The plan sought to double the company's total of 126 million shares outstanding. The new common shares were to be sold for 30,000 rubles ($5.13), far below the current market price of 73,000 rubles. Preferred shareholders would not have had the right to buy common shares, which would have diluted their stake in the potentially lucrative company. The Westerners also complained about the absence of financial data.

"The investors' stake was being diluted, and it looked like no one knew where the money was going to go," said one Westerner, who asked not to be identified.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	AEX	882.18	869.58	+1.45
Brussels	BEL-20	2,375.43	2,341.50	+1.45
Frankfurt	DAX	3,898.95	3,820.13	+2.06
Copenhagen	Stock Market	605.47	604.34	+0.19
Helsinki	HEX General	3,383.81	3,368.59	+0.45
Oslo	OBX	692.91	691.47	+0.21
London	FTSE 100	4,976.40	4,902.90	+1.50
Madrid	Stock Exchange	600.53	592.29	+1.39
Milan	MIBTEL	14876	14877	-0.01
Paris	CAC 40	2,940.55	2,898.62	+1.45
Stockholm	SX 16	3,378.95	3,350.87	+0.84
Vienna	ATX	1,349.30	1,334.57	+1.10
Zurich	SPI	3,481.16	3,433.45	+1.39

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **Suez Lyonnaise des Eaux SA**, France's second-biggest traded utility, offered 1.05 billion francs ($175 million) for the 28.5 percent of the shares it did not already own in **Degremont SA**, a water-treatment company. Suez Lyonnaise said Tuesday it would offer Degremont shareholders 500 francs a share, a 19 percent premium over Monday's closing price.

• **The European Parliament** approved plans to open postal services in the 15-member European Union to competition. But it said post offices should be allowed to keep their monopolies over mail weighing less than 350 grams (about 12 ounces).

• **British Airways PLC's** French subsidiaries, **Air Liberte** and **TAT**, said Marc Rochet, the chief executive officer of the two units, would remain at his job, meaning he was not expected to leave to run **Air France**. Paris newspapers have called Mr. Rochet a top contender for the Air France vacancy.

• **Premier Oil PLC** said it would drill a well to search for oil in Cuba this year and said higher oil prices and production pushed up its first-half profit by 37 percent. The British oil producer said its profit rose to £26.1 million ($41 million), or 2.5 pence a share.

• **Advanced Micro Devices Inc.** said production at a $1.9 billion microprocessor plant in Dresden would start as planned in 1999 and would reach full-scale level in 2001.

• **Germany's** car production dropped 9 percent in August from a year earlier, to 235,200 units, because of a drop in work days as well as model changeovers, the German automobile industry association said. Total vehicle production, including cars, trucks and heavy commercial vehicles, was 259,900 vehicles in August, down 8 percent.

• **Edison SpA**, Italy's largest private electricity company, filed a lawsuit against **Enel SpA**, the state electric utility, demanding payment for surplus energy fed into the national power grid since July.

• **IG Metall**, Germany's largest union, reached an agreement with steel-industry employers in Saarland guaranteeing new jobs through cuts in overtime. *Bloomberg*

Vereinsbank Expands Planned Capital Increase

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — Bayerische Vereinsbank AG said Tuesday it would sell 36 million new shares, expanding its original sale plan, to raise an estimated 3 billion Deutsche marks ($1.7 billion) for its planned consolidation with Bayerische Hypotheken- & Wechsel-Bank AG.

Vereinsbank said it would sell 19 million shares in a rights issue and 17 million in a global placement led by a group including J.P. Morgan & Co. The banks will have the option of selling 3 million more shares if demand warrants.

Vereinsbank's planned capital increase follows similar plans by Dresdner Bank AG, Deutsche Lufthansa AG, Thyssen AG and Volkswagen AG, which recently announced share sales after steady increases in their stock prices this year. The sale includes at least 6 million more shares than Vereinsbank originally said it would sell.

"The extra money could have to do with technical reasons related to the merger," said Pierce Brown, an analyst at UBS Securities in London. "But alternatively, they're probably doing what Dresdner and Commerzbank have done, and that's taking advantage of current high prices."

Vereinsbank's shares fell 1.10 DM to close at 92.80. But the stock has risen nearly 50 percent since the beginning of the year and 5 percent since July, when it announced the deal with Hypo-Bank.

Albrecht Schmidt, CEO of Vereinsbank, was named chief executive of the combined bank, which is to start operations this month and will be the second-largest German bank, after Deutsche Bank AG. *(Bloomberg, AFX)*

Dresdner Bank's Chairman Quits Amid Tax Inquiry

Bloomberg News

FRANKFURT — Dresdner Bank AG, currently Germany's second-largest bank, said Tuesday that Wolfgang Roeller had resigned as chairman of its policy-making supervisory board amid an investigation into allegations of tax evasion.

"Dresdner Bank takes notice of Roeller's decision with deep regret," the bank said in a statement.

Prosecutors said Monday that they were investigating Mr. Roeller, who is alleged to have steered his own money into a trust in Liechtenstein to avoid German taxes.

The investigation into Mr. Roeller's personal finances comes amid a three-year investigation into whether employees at Dresdner and other German and foreign banks illegally advised customers on how to avoid taxes.

Mr. Roeller's home was searched Sept. 2 after allegations were made by an anonymous source, according to a spokesman for the Duesseldorf prosecutor's office.

His resignation ended a 40-year career at the bank.

Mr. Roeller, 67, was chief executive of the bank until 1993 and is chairman of the supervisory boards of Deutsche Lufthansa AG and the utility company RWE AG. In Germany, supervisory boards play an oversight role and are not involved in day-to-day management.

Separately, shares of Dresdner Bank rose 3.90 Deutsche marks, or 5.3 percent, to close at 77.10 DM ($43.79) after Albrecht Schmidt, chief executive of Bayerische Vereinsbank AG, said he would not rule out future cooperation with Dresdner Bank.

The Trib Index

Prices as of 3:00 P.M. New York time. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.

	Level	Change	% change	year to date % change
World Index	172.52	+1.56	+0.91	+15.68
Regional Indexes				
Asia/Pacific	117.01	-1.55	-1.31	-5.20
Europe	186.20	+1.99	+1.08	+15.51
N. America	207.48	+3.98	+1.96	+28.15
S. America	161.05	+1.39	+0.87	+40.74
Industrial Indexes				
Capital goods	220.59	+2.33	+1.07	+29.06
Consumer goods	189.13	+2.91	+1.56	+17.16
Energy	203.87	+3.08	+1.53	+19.42
Finance	127.91	+0.58	+0.46	+9.83
Miscellaneous	182.56	-1.03	-0.56	+12.84
Raw Materials	181.88	+0.80	+0.44	+3.71
Service	162.17	+0.19	+0.12	+18.10
Utilities	166.29	+1.30	+0.79	+15.91

The International Herald Tribune World Stock Index © tracks the U.S. dollar values of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries. For more information, a free booklet is available by writing to The Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Compiled by Bloomberg News.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Tuesday, Sept. 16
Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

Amsterdam
AEX index: 882.18 Previous: 869.58

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	40	38.10	39.70	38.80
Aegon	147.60	146.50	147.60	147.40
Ahold	51.20	48.40	50.40	49.40
Akzo Nobel	322	313.20	320	315.40
Baan Co.	123.60	120.80	121	125.40
Bols Wess cva	33.50	32.60	33.20	33.10
CSM cva	92.80	90.10	93.60	93.20
Dordtsche Pet	108.40	104.60	107.70	106
DSM	191	184.50	190	186.50
Elsevier	31.40	30.50	31.40	31.10
Fortis Amev	80.90	78.10	80.50	79.30
Getronics	60.80	59.90	60.70	60.20
G-Broc cva	53.30	52.10	53	53
Hagemeyer	100	98.60	99.40	100
Heineken	349.40	340	349.40	340
Hoogovens cva	119	114	118.30	116.50
Hunt Douglas	85.70	82.10	85.70	83.10
ING Group	90.40	88.30	90.30	89.20
KLM	72.40	69.70	72.30	71.60
KNP BT	49.10	46.50	48.50	46.20
KPN	77.50	72.20	76.80	72.90
Nedlloyd Gp	60.50	59.50	59.90	60.80
Nutricia	58.10	57.10	57.90	57.80
Oce Grinten	239	218	236.40	222.50
Philips Elec	149	144.70	146.30	148
Polygram	115	111.20	114.50	112.80
Randstad Hdg	82	79.80	81.80	82
Robeco	186.80	185	186.10	187.50
Rodamco	61.90	60.70	61.60	61.40
Rolinco	186.90	185.10	186.90	186.80
Rorento	117.70	117.10	117.70	117.60
Royal Dutch	108.30	104.20	108	105.80
Unilever cva	418.50	402.50	414.20	408.20
Vendex Intl	114.80	111.70	114.50	112.80
VNU	44	43.20	43.90	44.10
Wolters Kl cva	243	238.50	241.90	242.40

Bangkok
SET index: 527.21 Previous: 536.36

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	222	214	222	224
Bangkok Bk F	165	160	165	160
Krung Thai Bk	25	24.25	24.50	25
PTT Explor	372	372	372	372
Siam Cement F	592	580	580	590
Siam Com Bk F	105	102	105	105
Telecomasia	30.25	28.75	29.75	29
Thai Airways	47.50	44.25	47.50	45
Thai Farm Bk F	103	100	101	101
Utd Comm	111	105	107	112

Bombay
Sensex 30 index: 4012.59 Previous: 4018.42

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bajaj Auto	562	545.50	555.50	563.75
Hindust Lever	1436	1417	1423.75	1421.50
Hindust Petlm	481.50	475	476.25	473.25
Ind Dev Bk	106	105.50	106	106
ITC	578	566.50	572.50	573
Mahanagar Tel	271.75	264.75	265	269.75
Reliance Ind	354.75	348	354.50	347.50
State Bk India	291.75	287.25	289	288.50
Steel Authority	17.25	16.50	17	17
Tata Eng Loco	359	352	356.50	357.75

Brussels
BEL-20 index: 2375.43 Previous: 2341.50

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Almanij	1620	1590	1600	1610
Barco Ind	7580	7230	7560	7330
BBL	9700	9360	9700	9400
CBR	3280	3080	3240	3175
Colruyt	17650	17200	17625	17650
Delhaize Lion	1745	1695	1740	1710
Electrabel	7490	7420	7470	7440
Electrafina	3415	3340	3400	3365
Fortis AG	7050	6840	7050	6910
Gevaert	3175	3140	3140	3175
GBL	5850	5610	5820	5720
Gen Banque	14475	14100	14475	14200
Kredietbank	14500	14050	14350	14175
Petrofina	14000	13550	13925	13900
Powerfin	4910	4865	4905	4885
Royale Belge	9480	9150	9480	9400
Soc Gen Belg	3230	3120	3230	3155
Solvay	2155	2090	2130	2100
Tractebel	14800	14725	14800	14775
UCB	120500	116550	120000	117300

Copenhagen
Stock index: 605.47 Previous: 604.34

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
BG Bank	371	342	364.57	366.10
Carlsberg B	356	346	349	347
Codan Fors	922.30	930	930	930
Danisco	363.37	354	360	359
Den Danske Bk	670	657	668	660
D/S Svendborg B	413000	413000	413000	413000
D/S 1912 B	286350	284500	285571	286500
FLS Ind B	193	187	191	190
Kob Lufthavne	760	755	755	755
Nvo Nordisk B	662	651	660	652
Sophus Ber B	985	975	985	978.84
Tele Danmk B	355	348	353	347
Tryg Baltica	390	374	382	385
Unidanmark A	415	407	408	409.27

Frankfurt
DAX: 3898.95 Previous: 3820.13

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB B	1600	1570	1575	1598
Adidas	225	212	215.50	217.80
Allianz Hdg	402.50	392	401	384.50
Altana	139.90	133	138.90	132.50
Bk Berlin	43.30	42.90	43.10	43
BASF	61.50	60.50	60.95	60.01
Bayer Hypo Bk	70	68.90	69.85	70.10
Bay.Vereinsbank	95	91.40	92.80	93.90
Bayer	65.75	64.95	65.45	64.60
Beiersdorf	75.50	75.10	75.40	75.20
Bewag	39.30	38.70	38.75	38.85
BMW	1355	1350	1352.50	1332
CKAG Colonia	152.50	150	152.50	150
Commerzbank	60.50	58.25	60	57.80
Daimler Benz	130.30	128.70	128.70	127.50
Degussa	90.50	88.10	90.50	88.30
Deutsche Bank	106.50	105.15	105.90	104.50
Deut Telekom	35.45	34.70	34.85	34.65
Dresdner Bank	77.50	74	77.10	73.20
Fresenius	305	299	305	298
Fresenius Med	132.80	130	132.50	132.50
Fried. Krupp	359	352.50	357.80	354
Gehe	98.30	97	97	95
Heidelbg Zmt	140	140	140	142
Henkel pfd	99.70	98.20	99.70	97.30
HEW	460	450	450	460
Hochtief	80	77.50	79.90	79
Hoechst	72.70	70.75	72.45	70.60
Karstadt	617	607	613.50	611
Lahmeyer	92.50	88	92.50	88
Linde	1205	1190	1201	1186
Lufthansa R	34.70	34.30	34.55	34
MAN	526	521	525	503
Mannesmann	856	843	843	851.50
Metallgesellschaft	39.40	39.20	39.20	39.50
Metro	79.50	78	78.50	78.30
Munich Rueck R	564	545	560	545
Preussag	484.50	476	484.50	477.20
RWE	80.75	79.50	80.30	78.10
SAP pfd	413	408.50	411	409.50
Schering	180.40	174.80	179.60	174
SGL Carbon	234	230	231.50	225.90
Siemens	115.65	111.30	115.40	109.80
Springer (Axel)	1420	1420	1420	1410
Suedzucker	849	835	835	850
Thyssen	400.20	398	400.20	401
Veba	94.50	93	94.50	92.75
VEW	562	562	558	558
Viag	768	759	759	762.50
Volkswagen	1167	1135	1157	1141

Helsinki
HEX General index: 3383.81 Previous: 3368.59

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Enso A	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50
Huhtamaki I	200	196.50	197	200
Kemira	47	46.20	46.50	45.80
Kesko	70.50	69.90	70	69.60
Merita A	21.90	21.60	21.80	21.60
Metra B	153	150	152	152
Metso-Serla B	45	44	45	44.50
Neste	137.50	137	137.50	136.50
Nokia A	437.50	427	436	434
Orion-Yhtymae	172	169	172	170
Outokumpu A	90.50	86	90	86.50
UPM-Kymmene	134.50	132.40	134.10	132.40
Valmet	79	77.50	79	78.40

Hong Kong
Hang Seng: 14411.19 Previous: 14630.65

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	7.95	7.85	7.90	7.85
Bk East Asia	27.80	27.50	27.60	27.85
Cathay Pacific	12.90	12.55	12.60	12.65
Cheung Kong	85.25	83.25	83.75	85.25
CK Infrastruct	23.80	23.15	23.20	23.70
China Light	42.40	41	41.50	42.60
Citic Pacific	46.50	43.80	45	44.60
Dao Heng Bk	38	35.60	35.60	38.20
First Pacific	8	7.80	7.85	7.95
Hang Lung Dev	14.80	14.15	14.15	14.30
Hang Seng Bk	94.25	91.75	92.25	94.25
Henderson Inv	8.65	8.50	8.65	8.50
Henderson Ld	65.25	64	64.50	65
HK China Gas	15.70	15.25	15.40	15.65
HK Electric	28.60	28.35	28.45	28.50
HK Telecomm	17.20	16.80	16.95	17.20
Hopewell Hdgs	4.88	4.72	4.75	4.78
HSBC Hdgs	231	226	226	231
Hutchison Wh	73	70.75	71	72.75
Hysan Dev	23.40	23	23.10	23.55
Johnson El Hdg	20.40	20.20	20.40	20.25
Kerry Props	19	18.60	18.60	18.80
New World Dev	48	47.20	47.40	48.50
Oriental Press	2.65	2.60	2.63	2.63
Pearl Oriental	1.28	1.24	1.24	1.27
SHK Props	92.25	90.75	91.25	92.25
Shun Tak Hdgs	5.10	4.90	5.10	5.05
Sino Land Co.	7.30	7.15	7.20	7.20
Sth China Post	6.55	6.25	6.50	6.30
Swire Pac A	63	60.75	62.50	62
Wharf Hdgs	27.60	27	27.35	27.50
Wheelock	16.60	16.25	16.35	16.55

Jakarta
Composite index: 534.83 Previous: 550.76

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	3725	3250	3250	3725
Bk Intl Indon	1000	925	950	1000
Bk Negara	1050	950	950	1000
Gudang Garm	9200	8725	8725	9075
Indocement	2425	2350	2350	2425
Indofood	3750	3625	3650	3675
Indosat	7600	7475	7475	7600
Sampoerna HM	7375	7175	7225	7225
Semen Gresik	3200	3075	3100	3150
Telekomunikasi	3500	3275	3275	3425

Johannesburg
All Market: 7145.83 Previous: 7179.46

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amalgamtd Bks	31.10	30.60	31	30.80
AngloAm Coal	273	273	273	273
AngloAm Corp	242.50	241	241.50	243.75
AngloAm Gold	244	243	243	245.75
AngloAm Ind	186.25	184.25	186	188.50
AVMIN	12.50	12.20	12.15	12.40
Barlow	53	52.50	52.75	53
C.G. Smith	23.60	22.95	23.30	23.30
De Beers	138	137	137.75	137.75
Driefontein	31.70	31	31	31.75
Fst Natl Bk	37	36.50	36.80	37
Gencor	10.80	10.65	10.70	10.70
GFSA	97.25	96	96	97.50
Imperial Hdgs	63	62	63.50	62.25
Ingwe Coal	22.30	22.20	22.20	22.25
Iscor	3.14	3.15	3.15	3.15
Johnnies Ind	63.25	62.50	63	63.50
Liberty Hdgs	377.50	376	377.50	377
Liberty Life	142.25	141	141.25	142
LibLife Strat	16	15.70	16.10	16.15
Minorco	99.50	99	99.50	99
Nampak	17.95	17.65	17.65	18.10
Nedcor	98.25	96.75	98.25	98.25
Rembrandt Gp	41.60	40.50	41.20	41.60
Richemont	61.25	60.25	61	61.75
Rust Platinum	80.50	80	80	80.50
SA Breweries	133.50	131.50	132.25	133
Samancor	36.10	36.10	36.10	36
Sasol	61.25	60	61	60.75
SBIC	206.50	204.50	205	208.50
Tiger Oats	72	69.75	71.50	70.25

Kuala Lumpur
Composite: 827.88 Previous: 846.86

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMMB Hdgs	9.65	9.30	9.35	9.65
Genting	10.80	10.30	10.30	10.80
Mal Banking	18.20	17.60	17.70	18.10
Mal Intl Ship F	5.40	5.20	5.40	5.40
Petronas Gas	9.35	9.20	9.30	9.25
Proton	9.20	8.95	9.05	9.20
Public Bk	2.87	2.77	2.77	2.88
Renong	3.46	3.32	3.36	3.46
Resorts World	7.25	7	7.10	7.25
Rothmans PM	26	25.50	26	26
Sime Darby	7.20	6.80	6.85	7.25
Telekom Mal	9.55	9	9.50	9.40
Tenaga	8.70	8.20	8.50	8.70
Utd Engineers	13	12.40	12.60	13
YTL	4.68	4.48	4.68	4.56

London
FT-SE 100: 4976.40 Previous: 4902.90

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	8.88	8.50	8.80	8.57
Allied Domecq	4.82	4.68	4.77	4.71
Anglian Water	8.05	7.97	8.02	7.99
Argos	6.65	6.55	6.63	6.58
Asda Group	1.49	1.45	1.48	1.47
Assoc Br Foods	5.28	5.18	5.28	5.21
BAA	5.67	5.53	5.66	5.63
Barclays	14.92	14.40	14.90	14.46
Bass	8.45	8.27	8.45	8.31
BAT Ind	5.22	5.13	5.22	5.19
Bank Scotland	4.49	4.27	4.33	4.35
Blue Circle	4.03	3.81	3.96	3.85
BOC Group	10.80	10.58	10.64	10.61
Boots	8.23	8.15	8.23	8.20
BPB Ind	3.60	3.49	3.55	3.60
Brit Aerosp	16.60	15.85	16.53	15.70
Brit Airways	7.05	6.80	7.04	6.87
BG	2.71	2.67	2.69	2.70
Brit Land	5.99	5.85	5.90	5.89
Brit Petm	8.88	8.63	8.81	8.70
BSkyB	4.60	4.54	4.60	4.58
Brit Steel	1.76	1.71	1.75	1.73
Brit Telecom	4.41	3.89	3.95	3.93
BTR	2.38	2.27	2.38	2.36
Burmah Castrol	10.85	10.63	10.75	10.45
Burton Gp	1.19	1.16	1.17	1.18
Cable Wireless	5.44	5.18	5.40	5.23
Cadbury Schw	5.72	5.67	5.72	5.70
Carlton Comm	5.12	5.03	5.07	5.15
Comml Union	7.64	7.47	7.40	7.51
Compass Gp	6.02	5.95	6.01	6
Courtaulds	3.10	3.06	3.10	3.08
Dixons	6.32	6.25	6.31	6.32
Electrocomponents	4.70	4.64	4.64	4.69
EMI Group	6.13	6	6.10	6.07
Energy Group	6.43	6.38	6.39	6.41
Enterprise Oil	6.71	6.65	6.68	6.66
Fam Colonial	1.72	1.70	1.72	1.72
Genl Accident	9.60	9.30	9.60	9.36
GEC	3.86	3.74	3.85	3.81
GKN	12.97	12.77	12.92	12.85
Glaxo Wellcome	13.05	12.60	13.04	12.77
Granada Gp	8.10	7.93	8.09	8
Grand Met	5.89	5.75	5.82	5.79
GRE	2.88	2.80	2.87	2.84
Greenalls Gp	4.55	4.52	4.52	4.53
Guinness	5.65	5.55	5.65	5.57
GUS	6.64	6.51	6.62	6.54
Hays	6.46	6.26	6.42	6.53
HSBC Hldgs	18.70	18.20	18.47	18.52
ICI	10.19	9.95	10.05	10.03
Impl Tobacco	3.86	3.75	3.83	3.82
Kingfisher	7.85	7.66	7.83	7.72
Ladbroke	2.67	2.57	2.66	2.59
Land Sec	9.18	8.91	9.18	8.99
Lasmo	2.65	2.60	2.64	2.62
Legal Genl Grp	4.56	4.42	4.56	4.47
Lloyds TSB Gp	7.52	7.21	7.48	7.30
LucasVarity	2.23	2.12	2.18	2.13
Marks Spencer	5.94	5.83	5.93	5.86
MEPC	4.72	4.65	4.71	4.66
Mercury Asset	12.47	12.17	12.47	12.35
National Grid	2.80	2.72	2.77	2.74
Natl Power	5.80	5.65	5.74	5.80
NatWest	8.84	8.44	8.60	8.51
Next	7.33	7.27	7.31	7.31
Norwich Union	3.38	3.32	3.36	3.36
Orange	2.20	2.15	2.20	2.18
P&O	6.86	6.74	6.86	6.82
Pearson	7.57	7.45	7.57	7.51
Pilkington	1.48	1.44	1.48	1.45
PowerGen	7.91	7.75	7.76	7.91
Premier Farnell	5.29	5.23	5.27	5.27
Prudential	6.38	6.36	6.38	6.29
Railtrack Gp	7.80	7.40	7.77	7.74
Rank Group	3.60	3.48	3.59	3.52
Reckitt Colm	9.75	9.58	9.75	9.69
Redland	2.88	2.80	2.85	2.84
Reed Intl	5.77	5.63	5.77	5.72
Rentokil Initial	2.41	2.33	2.37	2.35
Reuters Hdgs	6.84	6.66	6.81	6.74
Rexam	3.30	3.07	3.30	3.11
RTZ reg	9.97	9.56	9.70	9.80
RMC Group	10.50	10.20	10.48	10.37
Rolls Royce	2.31	2.20	2.29	2.28
Royal Bk Scot	6.22	6.09	6.20	6.15
Royal & Sun All	5.36	5.30	5.25	5.26
Safeway	3.86	3.79	3.83	3.84
Sainsbury	4.31	4.23	4.28	4.26
Schroders	17.85	17.40	17.85	17.48
Scot Newcastle	7.40	7.32	7.36	7.35
Scot Power	4.53	4.45	4.50	4.50
Securicor	2.58	2.55	2.56	2.58
Severn Trent	8.65	8.60	8.64	8.62
Shell Transp R	4.55	4.37	4.55	4.39
Siebe	11.30	11.07	11.25	11.21
Smith Nephew	1.88	1.85	1.87	1.87
SmithKline	5.47	5.22	5.45	5.33
Smiths Ind	8.80	8.67	8.77	8.70
Sthern Elec	4.68	4.60	4.61	4.65
Stagecoach	6.78	6.77	6.76	6.79
Stand Charter	8.10	7.81	7.86	7.94
Tate & Lyle	4.06	4.01	4.04	4.03
Tesco	4.43	4.27	4.38	4.36
Thames Water	8.05	7.95	8.05	7.97
3i Group	4.94	4.89	4.92	4.92
TI Group	6.02	5.86	5.92	5.88
Tomkins	3.27	3.23	3.27	3.26
Unilever	17.56	17.22	17.47	17.24
Utd Assurance	4.55	4.43	4.50	4.48
Utd News	7.60	7.52	7.58	7.59
Utd Utilities	6.92	6.85	6.88	6.85
Vendome Lx uts	4.74	4.73	4.73	4.74
Vodafone	3.23	3.14	3.23	3.18
Whitbread	8.02	7.82	7.98	7.84
Williams Hdgs	3.55	3.52	3.53	3.55
Wolseley	4.98	4.84	4.96	4.84
WPP Group	2.82	2.77	2.80	2.80
Zeneca	19.30	18.65	19.25	18.71

Madrid
Bolsa index: 600.53 Previous: 592.29

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	24900	24750	24750	24840
ACESA	1995	1925	1985	1935
Aguas Barcelon	5750	5600	5750	5620
Argentaria	8070	7770	8000	7800
BBV	4275	4160	4275	4195
Banesto	1470	1445	1465	1445
Bankinter	8120	7860	8110	7930
Bco Centro Hisp	5960	5850	5960	5880
Bco Popular	9030	8710	9030	8790
Bco Santander	4565	4465	4540	4510
CEPSA	4625	4400	4595	4425
Continente	2985	2870	2960	2895
Corp Mapfre	8550	8260	8550	8300
Endesa	3120	3075	3110	3100
FECSA	1235	1205	1235	1225
Gas Natural	7500	7250	7480	7270
Iberdrola	1780	1760	1780	1775
Pryca	2760	2690	2760	2690
Repsol	6230	6110	6230	6130
Sevillana Elec	1390	1355	1375	1365
Tabacalera	9540	9100	9300	9190
Telefonica	4345	4230	4335	4245
Union Fenosa	1265	1210	1265	1225
Valenc Cement	2830	2750	2820	2820

Manila
PSE index: 2109.55 Previous: 2122.80

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala B	14	13.50	14	13.75
Ayala Land	16.75	16.50	16.50	17
Bk Philip Isl	111	99.50	100	114
C&P Homes	3.90	3.75	3.85	3.90
Manila Elec A	76	73	73	76.50
Metro Bank	390	370	385	375
Petron	4.20	4.10	4.15	4.10
PCIBank	164	156	156	160
Phil Long Dist	920	895	900	890
San Miguel B	59.50	58.50	58.50	58.50
SM Prime Hdg	6.40	6.20	6.30	6.40

Markets Closed

Stock markets in Mexico, Seoul and Taiwan were closed Tuesday for local holidays.

Milan
MIB Telematico: 14876.00 Previous: 14877.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	16300	15950	16050	16050
Bca Comm Ital	4975	4670	4825	4700
Bca Fideuram	6600	6400	6515	6360
Bca di Roma	1680	1601	1601	1640
Benetton	27800	27200	27250	27500
Credito Italiano	3595	3530	3590	3655
Edison	8695	8600	8610	8595
ENI	10440	10205	10205	10200
Fiat	5980	5785	5905	5845
Generali Assic	38650	38150	38600	38300
IMI	17680	17100	17570	17050
INA	2668	2595	2630	2610
Italgas	5870	5705	5780	5710
Mediaset	8415	8215	8340	8230
Mediobanca	12850	12375	12850	12390
Montedison	1264	1235	1245	1261
Olivetti	897	877	881	888
Parmalat	2755	2665	2720	2665
Pirelli	4840	4710	4780	4700
RAS	15045	14730	14730	14890
Rolo Banca	23100	22500	22500	22250
S Paolo Torino	12860	12215	12360	13060
Telecom Italia	11240	10930	11000	11140
TIM	6595	6385	6385	6425

Montreal
Industrials index: 3639.48 Previous: 3540.72

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bca Mob Com	51½	51.40	51½	51½
Cdn Tire A	28	27.80	27.90	27.60
Cdn Util A	37¼	37.10	37.20	37.20
CT Finl Svc	43.25	43.10	43.25	43.45
Gaz Metro	18.20	17.95	18.05	18.15
Gt-West Lifeco	32.40	32¼	32.40	32.30
Imasco	39.80	39.10	39.80	38.95
Investors Grp	36.20	36.10	36.10	36
Loblaw Cos	21.20	21.10	21.20	21
Natl Bk Canada	19.05	18.70	18.95	18.55
Power Corp	38½	38¼	38½	38.45
Power Finl	36½	36.10	36½	36.35
Quebecor B	26.45	26½	26.65	26.35
Rogers Comm B	8.85	8¾	8.85	8.90
Royal Bk Cda	65.15	64.85	64.95	64.55

Oslo
OBX index: 692.91 Previous: 691.47

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	128.50	125	128.50	126
Bergesen Dy A	196.50	192	196.50	194
Christiania Bk	24.30	24	24	24.40
Den norske Bk	29.50	29.20	29.40	29.60
Elkem	127.50	123	127.50	123.50
Hafslund A	44	43.50	44	44
Kvaerner Asa	417.50	398	416	401.50
Norsk Hydro	433	427	433	430.50
Norske Skog A	251	245	250	248
Nycomed A	161	159	160	161
Orkla Asa A	576	570	573	577
Petrol GeoSvc	469	462	465	463
Saga Petm A	147.50	144.50	146	147
Schibsted	121	117	120	117
Transocean Off	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	690
Storebrand Asa	53	52	52	54

Paris
CAC-40: 2940.55 Previous: 2898.62

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	975	947	973	959
AGF	238.50	228.90	237.50	231.70
Air Liquide	934	896	933	904
Alcatel Alsth	827	801	823	807
Axa-UAP	393.70	386	392.30	386.90
Bancaire	706	690	699	705
BIC	425	408.10	420.20	404
BNP	292	281.90	290.30	284.50
Canal Plus	1060	1037	1059	1050
Carrefour	3570	3454	3569	3456
Casino	Susp.	Susp.	Susp.	332.10
CCF	330.80	324.60	327.60	331.50
Cetelem	625	592	621	596
Christian Dior	831	810	821	814
CLF-Dexia Fran	556	543	551	549
Credit Agricole	1285	1285	1285	1286.10
Danone	858	827	858	835
Elf-Aquitaine	793	771	786	784
Eridania BS	823	800	814	806
Eurodisney	8.15	8	8.10	8.25
Eurotunnel	6.65	6.35	6.40	6.45
Gen. Eaux	729	711	725	722
Havas	401.80	392.50	399.40	398.90
Imetal	869	827	867	845
Lafarge	442.80	434.10	437	438.10
Legrand	1229	1192	1212	1204
L'Oreal	2278	2168	2247	2191
LVMH	1310	1266	1298	1275
Michelin B	338	316.20	326.90	343
Paribas A	419	411.50	415	417
Pernod Ricard	313.80	301.20	313.10	306
Peugeot Cit	777	764	776	770
Pinault-Print	2637	2555	2618	2570
Promodes	2174	2082	2132	2090
Renault	177	173.30	175.50	175
Rexel	1643	1595	1643	1635
Rh-Poulenc A	237.60	227.50	237	229.40
Sanofi	596	575	595	581
Schneider	353	341.20	350.90	344.30
SEB	829	816	822	828
SGS Thomson	509	496.10	500	510
Ste Generale	838	817	831	825
Sodexho	2635	2602	2625	2633
St Gobain	925	908	922	916
Suez Lyon Eaux	665	641	652	644
Synthelabo	718	696	715	696
Thomson CSF	174.90	169	174.70	169.90
Total B	646	627	645	634
Usinor	109.50	104.50	109.50	105.60
Valeo	362	357.20	359.80	361

São Paulo
Bovespa index: 11089.80 Previous: 10864.80

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bradesco Pfd	10.01	9.80	10.00	9.90
Brahma Pfd	795.00	785.00	795.00	785.01
Cemig Pfd	55.50	54.00	55.50	54.10
CESP Pfd	84.00	80.49	82.50	82.00
Copel	16.50	15.50	16.40	16.40
Eletrobras	528.00	508.00	527.00	515.01
Itaubanco Pfd	551.00	548.00	550.02	549.00
Light Servicios	462.02	457.98	458.00	461.00
Lightpar	331.00	325.00	331.00	334.99
Petrobras Pfd	281.00	270.00	280.00	275.00
Paulista Luz	185.50	184.00	185.50	185.02
Sid Nacional	39.00	38.00	38.70	39.00
Souza Cruz	10.11	10.10	10.10	10.02
Telebras Pfd	137.00	131.50	136.80	133.00
Telemig	167.00	162.00	162.89	168.00
Telerj	129.00	125.00	125.46	128.99
Telesp Pfd	300.00	286.00	294.00	299.01
Unibanco	35.70	35.00	35.70	35.50
Usiminas Pfd	11.40	11.15	11.36	11.20
CVRD Pfd	26.51	25.10	26.50	25.40

Singapore
Straits Times: 1920.60 Previous: 1932.70

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Pac Brew	5.40	5.30	5.30	5.45
Cerebos Pac	5.35	5.25	5.30	5.35
City Devlts	10.30	9.80	9.85	10.20
Cycle Carriage	10.30	10	10.10	10.30
Dairy Farm Intl*	0.92	0.88	0.90	0.88
DBS foreign	15.80	15.50	15.60	15.60
DBS Land	4.12	3.92	3.92	4.14
Fraser & Neave	9.20	8.95	9	9.15
HK Land*	3.20	3.12	3.12	3.16
Jard Matheson*	8.20	7.90	8.15	7.95
Jard Strategic*	3.66	3.60	3.62	3.58
Keppel A	5.95	5.90	5.95	6
Keppel Bank	3.24	3.16	3.18	3.26
Keppel Fels	4.40	4.34	4.40	4.38
Keppel Land	4.04	3.90	3.90	3.92
OCBC foreign	11.40	11.10	11.10	11.20
OS Union Bk F	7.15	6.85	6.95	7.30
Parkway Hdgs	6.20	6.10	6.10	6.40
Sembawang	6.45	6.35	6.40	6.40
Sing Air foreign	12.70	12.50	12.50	12.70
Sing Land	7.30	7.10	7.30	7.25
Sing Press F	24.10	23	23.10	23.90
Sing Tech Ind	2.63	2.58	2.58	2.60
Sing Telecomm	2.29	2.21	2.27	2.22
Tat Lee Bank	2.84	2.83	2.83	2.84
Utd Industrial	1.04	1.03	1.03	1.04
Utd OSea Bk F	12.10	11.60	11.60	12
Wing Tai Hdgs	3.42	3.34	3.38	3.42

*: in U.S. dollars.

Stockholm
SX 16 index: 3378.95 Previous: 3350.87

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA B	119	115	119	115.50
ABB A	108.50	105.50	108.50	107.50
AssiDoman	244	235	244	238.50
Astra A	136	132.50	135	134
Atlas Copco A	254	248.50	249.50	249
Autoliv	323.50	317.50	322	318.50
Electrolux B	587	576	586	580
Ericsson B	338	331.50	336.50	334.50
Hennes B	330	325	329.50	329.50
Incentive A	699	695	699	697
Investor B	401.50	392	399	394.50
MoDo B	252	244	251	245
Nordbanken	257	255	256.50	256.50
Pharm/Upjohn	278	271	275.50	272
Sandvik B	247.50	244	247	246.50
Scania B	232	224.50	231.50	225.50
SCA B	190	185	190	186.50
S-E Banken A	91	89.50	90.50	91
Skandia Fors	331.50	328	330	331.50
Skanska B	317	306	312.50	309
SKF B	215.50	213	214.50	215
Sparbanken A	182	178	180.50	181.50
Stora A	123.50	121	122	122
Sv Handels A	255	239.50	244	241.50
Volvo B	205.50	201.50	204.50	203

Sydney
All Ordinaries: 2651.80 Previous: 2642.90

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	8.67	8.53	8.65	8.58
ANZ Bkg	10.51	10.33	10.41	10.46
BHP	16.40	16	16.10	16.36
Boral	4	3.95	4	4.04
Brambles Ind.	29.10	28.50	29.05	28.72
CBA	16.02	15.95	16.02	15.97
CC Amatil	14.93	14.55	14.70	15.10
Coles Myer	6.58	6.40	6.44	6.58
Comalco	6.87	6.80	6.80	6.87
CSR	5.16	5.09	5.16	5.15
Fosters Brew	2.78	2.71	2.77	2.70
Goodman Fld	2.18	2.14	2.18	2.14
ICI Australia	12.15	11.85	11.97	12.14
Lend Lease	31.35	30.50	30.50	31.33
MIM Hdgs	1.55	1.46	1.52	1.54
Nat Aust Bank	20.30	19.94	20.02	20.33
Nat Mutual Hdg	2.20	2.16	2.18	2.15
News Corp	6.38	6.32	6.38	6.32
Pacific Dunlop	3.69	3.62	3.69	3.65
Pioneer Intl	4.74	4.68	4.69	4.74
Pub Broadcast	8.43	8.40	8.42	8.45
Rio Tinto	20.36	20	20.10	20.35
St George Bank	8.21	8.16	8.19	8.20
WMC	6.39	6.05	6.35	6.36
Westpac Bkg	8.34	8.27	8.29	8.26
Woodside Pet	12.24	11.94	12	11.95
Woolworths	4.14	4.10	4.14	4.13

Tokyo
Nikkei 225: 17974.50 Previous: 17965.80

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1090	1040	1060	1100
All Nippon Air	702	695	698	698
Amway	3400	3380	3390	3400
Asahi Bank	813	797	800	793
Asahi Chem	592	561	569	600
Asahi Glass	925	913	914	915
Bk Tokyo Mitsu	2210	2160	2190	2160
Bk Yokohama	496	492	493	496
Bridgestone	2810	2760	2810	2760
Canon	3450	3370	3440	3360
Chubu Elec	2070	2050	2070	2050
Chugoku Elec	1970	1960	1970	1970
Dai Nipp Print	2480	2440	2450	2450
Daiei	724	720	720	730
Dai-Ichi Kang	1360	1330	1340	1340
Daiwa Bank	553	540	544	540
Daiwa House	1410	1370	1390	1390
Daiwa Sec	686	662	680	663
DDI	6370a	6260a	6260a	6450a
Denso	2940	2870	2900	2860
East Japan Ry	5760a	5670a	5750a	5700a
Eisai	2320	2290	2300	2310
Fanuc	4870	4760	4770	4840
Fuji Bank	1400	1370	1370	1400
Fuji Photo	4750	4650	4750	4630
Fujitsu	1450	1430	1440	1430
Hachijuni Bk	1160	1110	1150	1100
Hitachi	1050	1010	1010	1030
Honda Motor	3850	3760	3820	3720
IBJ	1500	1460	1480	1490
IHI	336	326	327	332
Itochu	467	459	459	465
Ito-Yokado	6200	6100	6120	6290
JAL	490	486	490	488
Japan Tobacco	9650a	9400a	9480a	9620a
Jusco	3040	2970	3030	3000
Kajima	583	568	574	583
Kansai Elec	2220	2190	2190	2220
Kao	1670	1650	1660	1660
Kawasaki Hvy	452	445	451	454
Kawa Steel	255	251	255	255
Kinki Nipp Ry	685	676	683	677
Kirin Brewery	1030	1010	1030	1010
Kobe Steel	161	155	155	161
Komatsu	699	686	692	695
Kubota	465	448	465	448
Kyocera	8010	7710	7800	7990
Kyushu Elec	2000	1980	2000	1990
LTCB	541	530	535	534
Marubeni	410	400	403	412
Marui	2040	1990	2010	2040
Matsu Comm	3580	3470	3470	3580
Matsu Elec Ind	2120	2090	2110	2090
Matsu Elec Wk	1280	1260	1260	1270
Mitsubishi	1080	1030	1040	1070
Mitsubishi Ch	301	294	294	300
Mitsubishi El	507	500	500	498
Mitsubishi Est	1630	1610	1630	1630
Mitsubishi Hvy	750	725	725	740
Mitsubishi Mat	686	665	669	681
Mitsubishi Tr	1720	1690	1720	1700
Mitsui	937	925	929	940
Mitsui Fudosn	1420	1370	1390	1390
Mitsui Trust	611	591	606	599
Murata Mfg	5150	5150	5150	5150
NEC	1370	1330	1360	1320
Nikko Sec	1880	1790	1840	1880
Nikon	491	479	481	501
Nintendo	10600	10500	10600	10500
Nipp Express	798	777	779	790
Nippon Oil	509	500	507	500
Nippon Steel	280	271	271	276
Nissan Motor	730	694	721	684
NKK	191	187	188	192
Nomura Sec	1500	1470	1490	1500
NTT	1020b	1000b	1000b	1030b
NTT Data	5300b	5220b	5300b	5270b
Oji Paper	591	579	584	579
Osaka Gas	301	289	300	291
Ricoh	1710	1660	1680	1640
Rohm	12500	12500	12500	12200
Sakura Bk	652	633	637	658
Sankyo	3790	3720	3790	3710
Sanwa Bank	1550	1530	1540	1540
Sanyo Elec	420	412	413	417
Secom	8850	7890	7960	8100
Seibu Rwy	5040	5000	5000	5000
Sekisui Chem	1000	985	985	993
Sekisui House	1190	1170	1190	1170
Seven-Eleven	8730	8630	8700	8700
Sharp	1150	1130	1150	1140
Shikoku El Pwr	1990	1960	1970	1970
Shimizu	579	568	568	569
Shin-etsu Ch	3060	3020	3060	3040
Shiseido	1960	1920	1940	2010
Shizuoka Bk	1270	1250	1270	1260
Softbank	5400	5250	5300	5300
Sony	10800	10500	10600	10800
Sumitomo	880	864	866	885
Sumitomo Bk	1750	1720	1740	1720
Sumit Chem	442	430	442	434
Sumitomo Elec	1700	1680	1690	1680
Sumit Metal	261	258	258	264
Sumit Trust	1170	1130	1160	1180
Taisho Pharm	2980	2920	2980	2940
Takeda Chem	3450	3340	3440	3330
TDK	9950	9800	9850	9720
Tohoku El Pwr	1990	1960	1970	1990
Tokai Bank	1000	990	993	990
Tokio Marine	1380	1340	1380	1350
Tokyo El Pwr	2330	2300	2330	2320
Tokyo Electron	6960	6800	6920	6880
Tokyo Gas	292	282	287	294
Tokyu Corp.	586	577	578	587
Tonen	1110	1050	1050	1110
Toppan Print	1630	1590	1580	1640
Toray Ind	765	746	751	755
Toshiba	652	636	638	650
Tostem	2080	2080	2080	2480
Toyo Trust	958	937	946	955
Toyota Motor	3360	3310	3360	3320
Yamanouchi	2970	2940	2960	2980

a: x 100; b: x 1,000

Toronto
TSE Industrials: 6838.94 Previous: 6787.89

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Cons.	24.05	23.70	24	23.55
Alberta Energy	31.95	31.45	31¾	31.40
Alcan Alum	48.20	47.55	48	47.30
Anderson Expl	18.15	17.85	18.10	17.90
Bk Montreal	55¼	55.05	55.70	54.60
Bk Nova Scotia	63.20	62.20	63.10	61.90
Barrick Gold	29.45	29.05	29.10	29.45
BCE	41.40	40¼	41.30	40.35
BC Telecomm	34.20	34	34	34
Biochem Pharm	42¼	41¼	42.15	42.10
Bombardier B	29	28.65	28.95	28.55
Cameco	49¼	48	49	48¼
CIBC	39.15	38¼	39.10	38¼
Cdn Natl Rail	71.85	71.40	71.80	71.40
Cdn Nat Res	42.20	41.55	42.20	41¼
Cdn Occid Pet	37½	37¼	37.30	37.40
Cdn Pacific	41.60	41¼	41.55	40.80
Cominco	33.15	32.65	32.90	33.15
Dofasco	28.40	27¼	28.35	27.90
Domtar	11¼	11.60	11.70	11.60
Donohue A	32.15	31.90	32	32.30
Du Pont Cda A	33¼	33	33½	33
EdperBrascan	23¼	22¼	22.90	23
EuroNev Mng	22.20	20.80	22.20	22.10
Fairfax Finl	390	389	390	391
Falconbridge	24.90	24½	24.55	24.95
Fletcher Chall A	22.85	22.55	22.85	22.70
Franco Nevada	29.90	27¼	29.30	29.95
Gulf Cda Res	11.30	11.15	11.20	11¼
Imperial Oil	77.65	76.35	77.65	76.40
Inco	35.60	35	35	35.10
IPL Energy	53¼	53½	53¼	53.55
Laidlaw B	21.85	21.60	21.80	21.40
Loewen Group	38½	37.10	37¼	38½
Macmill Bldl	19.05	18.70	19	18.20
Magna Intl A	97¼	97	97	97¼
Methanex	11.40	11.05	11½	11.20
Moore	29.45	28.80	29.30	28.95
Newbridge Net	78.30	75.35	75.40	76.80
Noranda Inc	26.30	26	26.15	26.05
Norcen Energy	36.20	35¼	36.10	36.10
Nthern Telecom	143¼	137	143¼	135½
Nova	11.65	11.55	11.60	11.55
Onex	33	32.60	32.85	32.30
Pancan Petlm	26	25.45	26	25½
Petro Cda	25.70	25.10	25.45	25.05
Placer Dome	21.15	20.90	20.95	21¼
Poco Petlm	13.85	13¼	13.80	13.80
Potash Sask	107	105.45	105.45	107
Renaissance	37.10	36.55	36¼	36.60
Rio Algom	30.35	29.90	30	30.15
Rogers Cantel B	26½	26	26½	26
Seagram Co	49.60	49	49¼	48½
Shell Cda A	23.60	23.45	23.60	23¼
Suncor	47	46.45	46.45	46¼
Talisman Eny	48.95	48.65	48.95	48.90
Teck B	24.40	23¼	23.95	24.15
Teleglobe	48¼	47.90	48	48
Telus	30.10	29.35	30.10	29¼
Thomson	33	32.65	32.70	32.80
TorDom Bank	46¼	45½	46.20	45.30
TransAlta	17.55	17.45	17½	17.45
TransCda Pipe	26.90	26.40	26.85	26.60
Trimark Finl	74¼	71½	74	71
Trizec Hahn	32.35	32.05	32.15	32.15
TVX Gold	6.60	6½	6½	6.70
Westcoast Eny	28.80	28½	28¼	28.40
Weston	107½	106	107½	106½

Vienna
ATX index: 1349.30 Previous: 1334.57

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Boehler-Uddeh	963.80	943.50	958.60	946
Creditanst Pfd	630.90	611.05	630.90	618
EA-Generali	3010	2930	2964	2940
EVN	1480	1435.20	1477	1445
Flughafen Wien	484	475.60	480	480
OMV	1732.90	1689.10	1700	1727.90
Oest Elektriz	873	869	871.50	869.10
VA Stahl	537	530	535	530
VA Tech	2528	2382.50	2515	2400
Wienerberg Bau	2504	2460	2502	2467

Wellington
NZSE-40 index: 2526.52 Previous: 2495.94

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zeald B	4.05	4.02	4.03	4.05
Brierly Invt	1.31	1.29	1.30	1.29
Carter Holt ord	3.43	3.36	3.41	3.36
Fletch Ch Bldg	4.80	4.65	4.80	4.64
Fletch Ch Eny	6.43	6.40	6.41	6.45
Fletch Ch Forst	1.95	1.94	1.94	1.93
Fletch Ch Paper	3.06	2.94	3.05	2.93
Lion Nathan	3.81	3.75	3.81	3.74
Telecom NZ	8.16	7.97	8.16	7.96
Wilson Horton	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.45

Zurich
SPI index: 3481.16 Previous: 3433.45

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABB B	2098	2010	2072	2095
Adecco B	538	531	534	537
Alusuisse R	1317	1285	1301	1290
Ares-Serono B	2400	2350	2350	2400
Atel R	850	840	840	842
Baer Hdg B	2055	2000	2040	2000
Baloise Hdg N	2025	1935	2008	1969
BK Vision	1104	1060	1100	1062
Ciba Spec Chem	141.50	139	140.75	141
Clariant R	1094	1060	1090	1071
Crd Suisse Gp R	191.25	185	190	186.50
Elektrowatt B	536	535	536	536
Ems-Chemie	6860	6775	6860	6805
ESEC Hdg	4270	4260	4260	4280
Holderbank B	1310	1299	1310	1306
Liechtenst LB B	578	575	578	575
Nestle R	1847	1795	1836	1803
Novartis R	2171	2085	2153	2110
Oerlikon Buehr R	181.50	177.75	179.75	180.50
Pargesa Hld B	1830	1815	1830	1820
PharmaVisn B	876	849	870	860
Richemont A	1910	1867	1900	1890
Pirelli PC	328	317	328	323
Roche Hdg PC	12930	12530	12900	12675
SBC R	380	364	380	366
Schindler PC	1885	1850	1875	1885
SGS B	2640	2600	2617	2610
SMH B	900	862	900	875
Sulzer R	1041	1017	1025	1030
Swiss Reins R	2029	1980	2022	1994
SAir Group R	1849	1805	1849	1810
UBS B	1555	1511	1547	1506
Winterthur R	1385	1341	1373	1353
Zurich Assur R	592	574	587	577

NYSE

Tuesday's 4 P.M. Close

Nationwide prices not reflecting late trades elsewhere.

The Associated Press.

Continued on Page 17

NASDAQ

Tuesday's 4 P.M.

The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.

The Associated Press.

NYSE

Tuesday's 4 P.M. Close

(Continued)

'Virtual Pet' To Help Lift Pretax Profit At Bandai

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Bandai Co., buoyed by runaway sales of its Tamagotchi "virtual pet" toy, said Tuesday its full-year current, or parent-company, profit would be much higher than previously forecast but that its net profit would be much lower.

Bandai forecast that current profit for the year ending next March would be around 10.5 billion yen ($87.6 million), compared with its May estimate of 7.6 billion yen and with current profit of 8.6 billion yen in the previous year.

Current profit is pretax earnings and includes gains or losses on non-operating activities, such as investments in stocks.

The company also raised its revenue forecast to 260 billion yen from 230 billion yen.

But net profit probably will be 1 billion yen instead of the previously forecast 2.5 billion yen, Bandai said, because of poor sales of its Pippin compact-disk computer equipment. The company had a net loss of 7.98 billion yen in the previous year.

"Sales of Tamagotchi toys surpassed 10 million units in the middle of July and are expected to reach 13 million units by the end of this month," a Bandai representative said. "Since April, we have boosted production to 2 million units per month, but still the Tamagotchi toys were sold out immediately after appearing in shops," she added.

Owners must feed, groom and play with their Tamagotchi toys or the virtual pets will "die."

(Reuters, AFP)

Unilever Sees Silver Lining in Thailand

By Thomas Crampton
Special to the Herald Tribune

BANGKOK — Gloom has spread wide and deep about the growth prospects of Southeast Asia's stumbling economies, but not everyone is crying.

In Thailand, epicenter of the crisis that sent regional currencies tumbling last month, the chairman of Unilever PLC, Niall Fitzgerald, said Tuesday that the Anglo-Dutch consumer-products company stood to gain from an economic slowdown. Unilever sells such household products as ice cream, laundry detergent and skin cream.

"I won't say we welcome the economic slowdown," Mr. Fitzgerald said, "but we can use the opportunity to strengthen our business, and we will almost inevitably come through it stronger than when we started."

The company, which has annual worldwide sales in excess of $52 billion, has the strength to finance long-term investment even when things turn sour in one country or region, Mr. Fitzgerald said.

"The slowdown will strengthen the position of those who are long-term investors because you can consolidate your business," he said. "Weaker competitors sometimes go out of business, and others who have been continuously investing in their business find that they have an unhealthy business that cannot stand up to the pressures."

'This is going to be a classic case of the big boys swallowing the small ones,' the head of regional research for a securities firm said.

Mr. Fitzgerald said Unilever could increase the pressure on competitors by reducing prices. "If the value-for-money equation changes and people have less money, we have to adjust to that," he said.

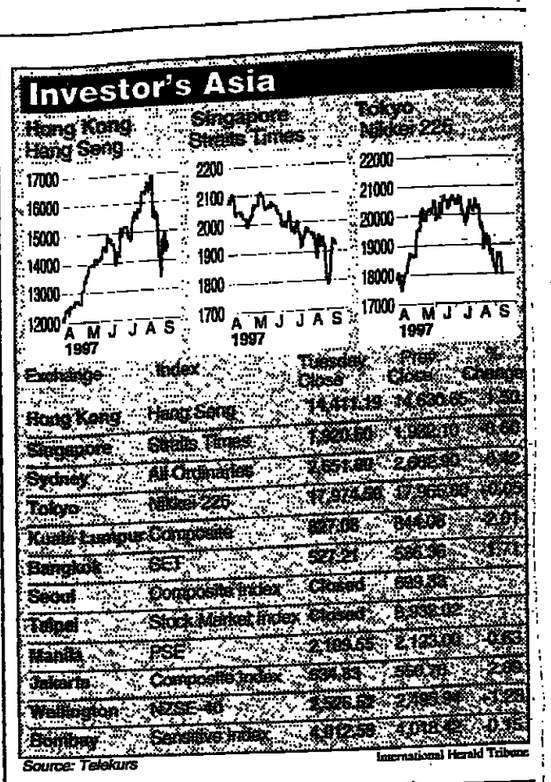
Barry Yates, head of regional research at Seamico Securities, said: "This is going to be a classic case of the big boys swallowing the small ones. Multinationals like Unilever and their rival Procter & Gamble will have ready access to capital from banks or parent companies to build market share."

He said the shortage of money available to carry smaller local companies through the slowdown was particularly severe in Thailand because many smaller Thai companies took out loans with some of the country's 91 finance companies rather trying to meet the more stringent loan requirements of commercial banks. More than half of the finance companies have been shut down by the government in the past three months.

Unilever's sales in Thailand grew 15 percent in 1996, to 13 billion baht ($370 million), but Mr. Fitzgerald said he expected growth to slow to single digits this year. He predicted that consumers would return to the stores in 18 months to two years and said the company should be able to build sales here to 20 billion baht by 2000.

"We operate in 100 countries," he said, "so we have seen these sort of fluctuations in other places. We know what it is that needs to be done and we know how to do it." Beyond Thailand, Unilever's biggest Asian investments are in China, India and Indonesia, Mr. Fitzgerald said.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	14,411.19	14,600.66	-1.30
Singapore	Straits Times	1,920.59	1,928.10	-0.39
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,851.60	2,866.90	-0.53
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	17,974.06	17,966.06	+0.04
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	987.06	994.06	-0.71
Bangkok	SET	527.21	530.36	-0.71
Seoul	Composite Index	Closed	699.34	
Taipei	Stock Market Index	Closed	8,908.02	
Manila	PSE	2,189.65	2,192.06	-0.11
Jakarta	Composite Index	699.83	706.70	-0.96
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,926.82	2,926.82	+0.00
Bombay	Sensitive Index	4,012.59	4,026.45	-0.35

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **NCR Corp.** will take a 70 percent stake in a $19 million joint venture with **Beijing Wire Communications Factory** to build automatic-teller machines in China.
- **New Zealand** is likely to break up **Electricity Corp.**, its dominant electricity generator, into smaller government-owned companies to force wholesale electricity prices down, Energy Minister Max Bradford said.
- **Japan's** corporate bankruptcies rose 14.3 percent in August, to 1,289 cases, with the increase being led by construction companies.
- **Thailand** created a committee to rein in government spending and try to achieve International Monetary Fund targets under a $17.2 billion rescue deal, Finance Minister Thanong Bidaya said.
- **The Philippines'** trade deficit narrowed by 5.6 percent in the first seven months of 1997, to $6.7 billion, because of rising exports.

Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP, AP

Baht's Bumps Brake Thai Automobile Sales

Bloomberg News

BANGKOK — Thai car sales have taken their biggest tumble in more than a decade as the country's slumping currency throttled the Detroit of Southeast Asia.

The 38 percent slide in August shows consumers were dealt a double blow by the devaluation of the Thai baht in July and a tax increase last month. Even with help from the International Monetary Fund, Thailand will have a tough time shoring up its economy.

"People don't have money to buy now," said Jiradech Sompoprungroch, deputy managing director of Toyota K. Motors Co., Thailand's largest car dealership.

The sales figures, compiled by Toyota Motors Corp. and the Thai government are a bitter pill because Thailand is Asia's largest car market outside Japan. Not only are sales sliding, but also repossessions are rising.

Carmakers have a lot riding on Thailand. The country is the Asian headquarters for Honda Motor Co. outside Japan. Over the next two years, Ford Motor Co. and General Motors Corp. both plan to invest more than $600 million in Thai plants.

For August, sales totaled 30,866, down from 45,887 in August 1996. Compared to July, sales rose 5.4 percent, because some people bought cars before an increase of the value-added tax Aug. 16. The government raised the VAT to 10 percent from 7 percent as part of an agreement for emergency credit from the IMF.

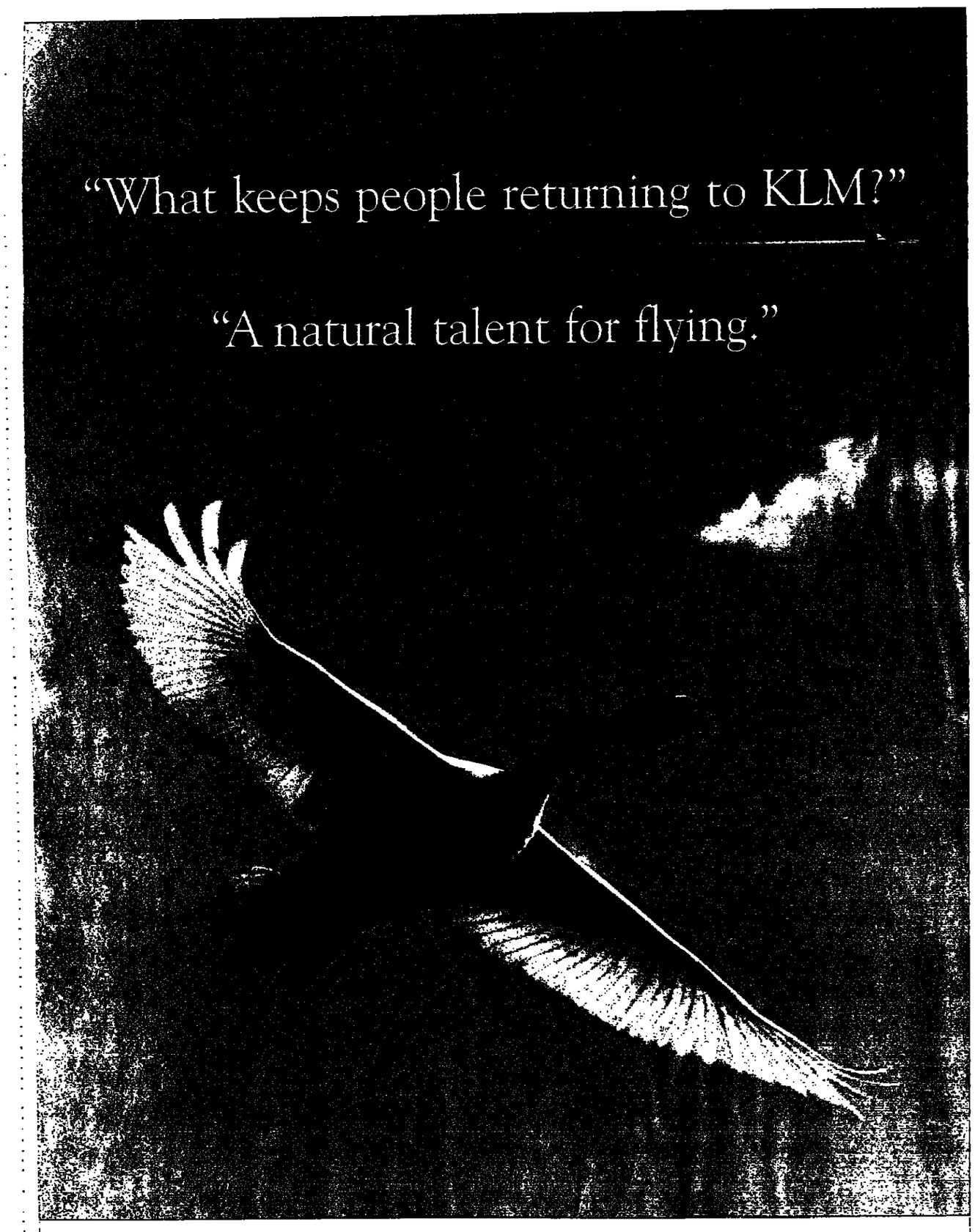
Sales in the first eight months plunged 20 percent from a year earlier, to about 308,000 vehicles.

The biggest declines among the major carmakers were posted by Mitsubishi Motor Co., whose sales tumbled 66 percent on-year; Nissan Motors Co., down 58 percent; and Toyota, down 50 percent.

For the first time in more than two years, Toyota did not have the largest market share. It was outpaced by Isuzu Motors Ltd.

Repossessions are also rising. Many Thais are having a harder time making their car payments because the economy is growing at its slowest since the 1960s.

Among the few car makers whose sales rose were Daimler-Benz AG's Mercedes-Benz unit, whose sales tripled to 832 vehicles. People "rushed to buy before taxes went up," Mr. Jiradech.



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Will Hanoi Heed Warnings?

World Bank 'Signals' That Reform Effort Is Lagging

Reuters

HANOI — A World Bank warning that donors are reviewing their policies on Vietnam demonstrates a growing frustration with the pace of reform here and could prompt the setting of conditions on aid, economists said Tuesday.

"These are serious signals that they want to send the new government of Vietnam," a senior Hanoi economist said. "Some people — the reformers — will take it seriously. Others will see it as pressure."

The World Bank's vice president, Jean-Michel Severino, said Monday that the market reforms Hanoi undertook at the end of the 1980s were slowing.

Mr. Severino's remarks were an unusually stern critique of Vietnam, which had been a darling of donor nations and agencies for half a decade.

The warning came just days ahead of a reshuffling of the country's Communist leadership that analysts said could open the way for a renewed reform effort after more than a year of policy drift.

Ari Kokko, a specialist on Vietnam at the Stockholm School of Economics, said the World Bank's tougher tone probably had been driven by both political timing and an acknowledgment that the country's economic policies could not be sustained.

"The consensus has been building over time — it is now more difficult for Vietnam to continue along the same lines," he said.

Vietnam's economy has grown at more than 8 percent a year since reforms began to take effect in 1992, aided by flows of foreign direct investment and official development assistance.

But in recent months the economy has shown signs of slowing, with debt problems emerging in the archaic banking and state sectors and output growth declining.

Undersupply in some areas and a surplus of key commodities in others have been blamed, and economists such as Mr. Kokko said the benefits of past reform efforts were wearing thin. He said the donors' review of Vietnam could bring stricter conditions rather than fewer pledges, with payments being made when action was taken.

Economists said that to sustain rapid growth and remain globally competitive, the government needed to bring sweeping change to the state sector and to its trade policies.

But they said reform could be politically difficult in a country whose economic model was "a market mechanism managed by the state according to a socialist orientation."

One Western economist said: "I don't think there's any diminution in admiration for what Vietnam has done in the last decade. The sustainability of this trajectory, however, does require further application of reform and a deepening of reform."

Donors pledged a record $2.4 billion in aid to Vietnam last year, bringing the aid commitments since the country rejoined the international financial community in 1993 to $8.5 billion.

The World Bank has been one of Hanoi's biggest donors, disbursing $370 million in loans and grants since 1994.

Vietnam currently is negotiating a so-called structural adjustment credit from the bank of about $135 million that is to be conditioned on a policy statement from the new government and an indication of the steps it will take.

Asia's and Europe's Finance Ministers to Gather

Reuters

BANGKOK — Finance ministers from Europe and Asia will meet here Thursday and Friday to discuss the currency crisis in Southeast Asia and improved cooperation and investment between the two continents.

The meeting will be the first that European and Asian finance ministers have held under the auspices of the Asia-Europe Meeting, which is known as ASEM and was set up to strengthen what was seen as a weak link in the three-way relationship among Asia, Europe and North America.

An official at the European Commission office in Bangkok said the ministers would discuss Southeast Asia's currency turbulence and financial crisis, the planned introduction of a common European currency and the annual conference of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund that began this week in Hong Kong.

A Thai official said the meeting would focus on ways to improve cooperation between Europe and Asia as a sequel to last year's inaugural meeting of the group here.

Pongpanu Svetarundra, an official in the Ministry of Finance, said the ministers were expected to discuss ways to increase investment between Europe and Asia, European financing for infrastructure development in Southeast Asia, and cooperation in developing Asia's financial sector.

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NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of Fidelity World Fund Sicav (the "Company") will be held at the registered office of the Company in Luxembourg on September 26, 1997 at 11.00 a.m. to consider the following agenda:

1. To hear the report of the auditor to the liquidation.
2. To approve the report of the liquidator and to the auditor to the liquidation.
3. To grant discharge to the liquidator and to the auditor to the liquidation.
4. To grant discharge to the Directors in office at the date of liquidation.
5. To resolve the close of the liquidation of the Company.
6. To resolve to keep the records and books of the Company for a time of 5 years at the registered office of the Company.
7. To note that proceeds which have not been distributed will be transferred to the Caisse des Consignations to be held for the benefit of the persons entitled thereto.

If you are not able to attend the above Extraordinary General Meeting, you are urged to execute and return a proxy to the registered office of the Company prior to the date of the Meeting. Proxies can be obtained from the registered office of the Company.

Fidelity Investments

BRIEFLY

ongo Rebuffs UN
hn Grave Search

KINSHASA, Congo — Con-olese officials objected Tuesday demands by United Nations in-estigators for permission to search e mass graves of Hutu refugees in ire and to sign the probe would be delayed indefin-

go to Mbandaka if the spirit of the Annan wrote to Mr. government minister ...ssue. Etienne ... members met ... hopes ... obstacles. ... referring to a President Laurent ... the United ... in July ... some ... Mbeki said Mr. ... the team's ... far east of (AP)

Turk Assures Cairo On Links to Israel

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THE INTERMARKET
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on Page 5

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a - asked • - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o- Now; S - suspended; S/S - stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rits; - # Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ' - Pans exchange; ++ - Amsterdam exchange; § - requoted earlier; x-not registered with regulatory authority. P: Middle of bid and offered price. E: estimated price; y: price calculated 2 days prior to publication; z: bid price.

The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (f) - fortnightly; (r) - regularly; (t) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly.

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Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL
SPORTS
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1997

WORLD ROUNDUP

A Meeting on Brawl

RUGBY European Cup organizers will hold an emergency meeting in Dublin on Wednesday to discuss brawls last weekend involving players from the French rugby union club Brive and Pontypridd of Wales.

Representatives from both clubs, the match referee and both touch judges have been invited to attend.

A post-match brawl in a pub in the French town followed a match, marred by constant fighting, that saw one player from each side sent off. Brive, the cup holders, won by 32-31 with a controversial injury-time try. The off-pitch brawl sent three French players to the hospital. *(Reuters)*

● The former international center Clive Woodward, 41, was named England's new coach on Tuesday, less than nine weeks before the team plays the first of four tests against top Southern Hemisphere sides. He takes over for Jack Rowell, who resigned. *(Reuters)*

A Novel All-Star Game

HOCKEY The National Hockey League announced that its all-star game next year would pit the top NHL players of Canada and the United States against players representing countries from the rest of the world. Eight countries will be represented on the World All-Stars team for the game in Vancouver, British Colombia, on Jan. 18 — the Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Russia, Slovakia, Sweden and the Ukraine. *(Reuters)*

Victory for Czech Rider

CYCLING The Czech Jan Svorada sprinted to a close finish with a cluster of other riders to win the 11th stage of the Tour of Spain on Tuesday as Alex Zuelle kept his overall lead. Svorada, of the Mapei-GB team, finished the a 198-kilometer (123-mile) race from Almendralejo to Plasencia in 4 hours 21 minutes 33 seconds. Switzerland's Zulle maintained his overall lead of 32 seconds over his countryman Laurent Dufaux. *(AP)*

Spaniard Withdraws

GOLF Miguel Angel Martin of Spain has withdrawn from this week's British Masters, which starts at the Forest of Arden on Thursday. Martin, an automatic Ryder Cup qualifier, was replaced on the team by a compatriot, Jose Maria Olazabal, after refusing a fitness over his injured left wrist. The withdrawal may end speculation about his fitness to play in Europe's defense of the biennial match at Valderrama next week. *(Reuters)*

The Last Word

BASEBALL Richie Ashburn, the great Philadelphia Philly leadoff hitter who died last week, hit .350 to win the 1958 National League batting title. That offseason he received a contract offer from General Manager John Quinn that included a $2,500 pay cut. "You don't hit your singles far enough," Quinn said. Replied Ashburn: "If I hit those singles any farther, they'd be outs." *(LAT)*

Eagles Lose Heartbreaker to Dallas

Philadelphia Outplays Cowboys, but Blows It in the Clutch

By Thomas George
New York Times Service

IRVING, Texas — Field goal, field goal, field goal, field goal, field goal.

That is all the Dallas Cowboys' offense could manage for more than 59 minutes of football against a pesky Philadelphia Eagles defense.

Finally, the Dallas offense scored a touchdown with 47 seconds remaining that gave the Cowboys a 21-20 lead.

Philadelphia took the ensuing kickoff but could only reach the 16-yard line. Can you believe it? There were only four seconds left and quarterback Ty Detmer had driven the Eagles, remarkably, to the Dallas 4. And now Philadelphia lined up to kick the winning field goal. Chris Boniol, the former Cowboy, would burn his old teammates.

Michael Malvey/Reuters
Anthony Miller, left, and Troy Aikman celebrating the winning score.

One more field goal in this game that had featured seven of them.

There went the Eagles' snap. Grabbing it was holder Tom Hutton.

Hutton bobbled it, dropped it, bobbled it. Boniol stopped midstride in his kick attempt. No try. Now Hutton is running toward the end zone with the ball. He drops it. Game over.

Bizarre. Dallas 21, Philadelphia 20, in a game that Dallas had no business winning and that Philadelphia seemed to have little chance to lose.

"Sure, it was a chip-shot field goal," said the Dallas coach, Barry Switzer. "I look up and I can't believe it. I'm thinking we're heading for a 1-2 record. Nice to be 2-1 though."

Instead, Philadelphia fell to 1-2.

Dallas had taken the lead, 21-20, on Troy Aikman's 14-yard scoring pass to receiver Anthony Miller. But Detmer showed great poise and decision-making, ripping the middle of the Dallas pass defense in the final seconds to move Philadelphia so close to victory. The big play for Detmer was a 46-yard pass to Freddie Solomon that the receiver took to the Dallas 4.

That set up the finish. One that Dallas won't soon forget. One that might haunt the Eagles for the rest of this season.

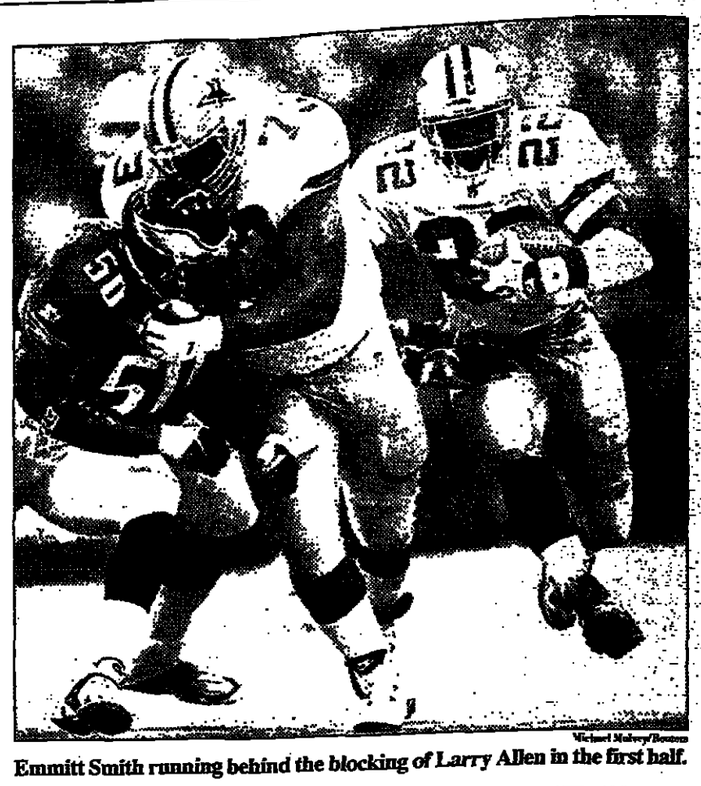
Dallas was making its 51st Monday night appearance, second to the Miami Dolphins' 54. Dallas is now 30-21 in these games, having won eight of its last nine. This was its 76th meeting with the Eagles, its most against any team. And Dallas has controlled the Eagles with a 47-29 series advantage.

But in the first half, the Eagles tried to toss that history aside, turning the game their way early. Philadelphia led, 17-6, at halftime after thoroughly outplaying Dallas. It made the Dallas offense look lethargic and confused. It made the Dallas defense play on its heels, and it kept making big third-down plays.

Boniol, who used to kick for Dallas but leaped to Philadelphia as a free agent during the off season, got things going with a 49-yard field goal six minutes into the game. The new Dallas kicker, Richie Cunningham, tied the game at 3-3 with a 46-yard field goal four minutes later.

Philadelphia had a chance to bury Dallas in the half. It led by 17-3 after Detmer passed 12 yards to tight end Chad Lewis on third-and-5, and seemed headed for more before its next drive stalled at the Dallas 27. Boniol then missed a 45-yard field-goal attempt wide left.

On Dallas's next drive, the final one of the half, the Cowboys closed the gap to 17-6 on Cunningham's 48-yard field goal. Aikman's numbers were particularly glaring: 4 of 16 passing for 42 yards with two sacks and a long pass of only 18 yards. And the total yardage in the half reflected the score. For Philadelphia, 141 yards; for Dallas, 76.



Michael Malvey/Reuters
Emmitt Smith running behind the blocking of Larry Allen in the first half.

England Hits Commonwealth Cricket for Six

The Associated Press

SYDNEY — Cricket's debut as a Commonwealth Games sport would be a "disaster" if Australia followed England's lead and refused to send a full-strength team, a leading official said Tuesday.

England stunned Games officials by offering up an amateur team, which was refused, when told Games organizers would not pay the players.

An Australian Cricket Board spokesman made it clear that a full Australian team was no certainty.

"We will be participating but we haven't decided whether we will be sending a full-strength team or not," the spokesman said. "That may be decided at a board meeting on Friday."

That was news to the Australian Commonwealth Games president, Ray Godkin, who returned from a congress in Kuala Lumpur on Tuesday.

"As far as we're aware, going back a couple of months, we were assured we would have the top team there and we're pretty happy about it," Godkin said. "They are coming from a tour in Pakistan to the Games and they're very excited about it and so are we."

He said he would be pursuing the matter following the spokesman's comments. "That's a surprise," Godkin said. "We arrived back today and after the disappointment we've got from England we'll certainly be taking it up with our people. If Australia does something similar it will be an absolute disaster for the Games."

Meanwhile, the chief executive of New Zealand Cricket, Christopher Doig, said his country would send a full team but that the players would not be paid.

Madrid Can Have Only One No. 1, So Rivals Up the Ante

International Herald Tribune

World Soccer/**ROB HUGHES**

MADRID — For all its culture and its commerce, Madrid is a soccer city. Indeed, it shaped European club soccer from the start when Real Madrid won the first five European Cup seasons from 1955.

As autumn falls, as the European lights pick out their proud colors, there are TWO Madrids risking bankruptcy to glow again.

On Tuesday, Club Atletico de Madrid, clothed in red and white, began the UEFA Cup quest with an extravagantly recast team in which Juninho, a marvelous Brazilian manikin, and Christian Vieri, a strapping Italian front-runner, each cost $20 million.

Put the darting Juninho behind Vieri and Francisco Kiko, another tall man as willing as a young horse, and you have movement to test the mighty. You should have, given the fortune paid on the supporting cast.

The team can be coarse and cunning, delicate and determined. It means to be THE power in the capital, the land, the continent.

Alas, poor Atletico. Its paymaster — the president, Jesus Gil y Gil — is as generous as he is impatient — and 1997-8 is a season of paying to play catch-up.

Atletico strives to evict Leicester City of England from the UEFA Cup, but Real Madrid marches to the tune of the Champions' League. For better, for worse, the burgeoning of this prime tournament, unrecognizable now from its origins, monopolizes the wealth. Ultimately and inevitably there will come a separate elite; and either you invest to be in on the concept or you will be left behind.

Real Madrid on Wednesday resumes its love affair with what used to be the European Cup — and while heeding the warning that its visitor, Rosenborg of Norway, last season brought down AC Milan, must expect to crush the upstart.

It isn't enough that Real players wear those celestial all-white uniforms which, for the first five seasons of European Cup soccer were the unrivaled symbols of sporting aristocracy. There is, behind Real Madrid's craving to recapture the prize jewel it last held 31 years ago, a mountain of debt.

When Atletico won the Spanish championship the season before last, it came when Gil, always a spendthrift, stopped his self-destructive habit of hiring and firing four coaches per year. He had eaten 27 of them for breakfast in seven years; then came Raddy Antic, a wily Serb who looked the big man in the eye and built for him a moment's supremacy over Real. So Real Madrid, despite acrimonious mistrust between its president and its Italian team-builder Fabio Capello, borrowed the cash to reclaim Spain's title. Its team, too, is expensively cosmopolitan — from the Italian Christian Panucci and the Brazilian Roberto Carlos on the wings to Clarence Seedorf displaying surging Dutch midfield craft, to a goal-hunting duo that ignores Balkan differences, Croatia's Davor Suker teamed with Serbia's Pedrag Mijatovic.

And, the twist in the Madrid plot, Raul Gonzales, simply known as Raul, has blossomed into the most prized Spanish youth of his time. Raul was bred to be a red-and-white but, when Gil decided youth schemes were a waste of time and money, he slipped across the city to Real Madrid.

Gil has shrugged that small embarrassment off, and paid for it. His equivalent now is Juninho — El Nino, the Little One, as the Madrilenos have rechristened him.

As it happens, Leicester, the visitor few Atletico fans know much about, comes with an import of its own. Pontus Kaamark, Swedish and adept at policing the elusive Brazilian, twice supressed Juninho last May, and twice over assisted Leicester City to this unaccustomed European height.

Kaamark is no killer. Indeed, when first requested to shadow the little man's footsteps, to play a role of total denial, the Swede protested that he doesn't like being a killjoy. Soccer, he reasoned, is sport, and sport is expression, and he (Kaamark), let alone Juninho, ought to add to the sum of entertainment.

Right, said Martin O'Neill, Leicester's garrulous coach. Now do your job; stick to Juninho closer than a brother, mark him physically and mentally until he has nowhere to run, no will to create. Do it for the team.

Kaamark did his duty in England's Coca-Cola Cup final, did it again in the replay after the first match was tied, and did as much as anyone to win Leicester's first place in Europe since 1961. That year it came to Madrid and lost 2-0, and one wonders whether vengeance is a force after all those vanquished players retired?

Not vengeance, O'Neill will respond. A chance for recognition, for the underdog to show its bite. O'Neill was once a player, too, a member of the 1982 Northern Ireland team that astounded everyone by defeating Spain 1-0 at Valencia during the World Cup here.

The Irish were not a pretty team. They ran until they dropped, until more gifted opponents dropped. They persevered, and they put their colors in the television spotlight. The color is like a badge of courage. It is the symbol of who you are, where you come from, what hearts beat beneath the cloth.

How strange that Atletico de Madrid, after all the decades chasing Real, all the pull on people's allegiance and money and pride, should run today in shirts adorned across the chest with an alien word.

It reads MARBELLA.

The explanation, as with all things soccer these days, is money. Jesus Gil may be 10 years the president of Atletico Madrid, but he also goes back a long way as mayor of the southern Spanish resort of Marbella.

Presumably, he drove a hard bargain when wearing his Madrid hat to extort the right price out of his Marbella treasury for this advertising stunt. It is unprecedented, so far as I'm aware, for a team to play in one city and sell its color to promoting another.

Why blame Gil? The new Champions' League is counterfeit, embracing Paris St. Germain, Newcastle United, Barcelona and Parma, who are champions of nothing.

Madrid, home of the first prophets of the European game, has taught UEFA that expediency increases the profit.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times of London.

Slovenes Hold Ajax To a Draw

Reuters

MARIBOR, Slovenia, — The Slovene team Maribor Teatanic held the former European champions Ajax Amsterdam to a 1-1 draw in the first leg of their UEFA Cup first round match Tuesday.

Although Ajax dominated most of the first half, putting pressure on Maribor's 18-year-old goalkeeper, Tomaz Murko, they were unable to convert their opportunities.

The Dutch fell behind two minutes into the second half when Nastja Ceh scored.

Ajax equalized with a close-range header by the Finnish striker Jari Litmanen in the 66th minute.

■ 2 Coaches Out in Spain

Jorge Valdano of Valencia and Vicente Cantatore of Valladolid were dismissed within hours of each other on Tuesday — the first Spanish coaches to lose their jobs this season, Reuters reported.

Valencia confirmed Tuesday that they had dismissed Jorge Valdano as coach on Monday night, while Valladolid announced the dismissal of Cantatore a few hours later.

Valdano became the first Spanish first division coaching casualty just three weeks after the start of the new season. He was told of the decision Monday night, a day after he put too many foreign players on the field.

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WORLD AIR GAMES
The crews are now having visions of that elusive gold medal waiting for them in Turkey.

Seville, September 14

The race from Strasbourg to Seville was well-fought yesterday in spite of bad weather.

The results of this leg have proven that the reference speeds of each aircraft were accurate, and the jostling of positions shows that it could be anybody's race.

The Americans Karole Jeansen and Jeanne Cook, flying the "Carolina Belle," have shaken off their bad luck and are back in the race in category 2 (turbocharged) with their borrowed propeller (the owner still doesn't know!).

The British team, "Wellesbourne House," has scrambled back into 2nd place in Group 2. This is a feather in their cap in view of the fact that they had little support from the British Royal Aero Club. "TBM Knight Flight" (Group 3: turbines) has moved into first place, its usual spot in past races. The "Young Turks" beat "Dream Machine" to reach first place in the Jet category for this leg, although they remain second in the overall standings. The "Dream Machine" team is apparently thinking of offloading their wives to save weight, and the "Young Turks" are gallantly offering to carry the ladies for them!

"Rectimo," the efficient German team, has battled its way into first place in its Bonenza piston-engine aircraft (Group 1). This is still anybody's race. The constantly changing positions are keeping the pressure on, leaving no room for complacency. On arrival in Seville yesterday, the competitors were greeted by the city's mayor.

Tomorrow, on the Seville-Rome leg, the weather is expected to be fine, with tailwinds for the first time since the beginning of the race.

Herald Tribune
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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

SDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1997

Cricket for Six

the Ante

Slovenes Hold Ajax To a Draw

SPORTS

Ted Mathias/Agence France-Presse

Brian Giles of the Indians snaring a fly by the Orioles' Jeff Reboulet.

Orioles First Into the Playoffs

Griffey Hits 51st and 52d Homers to Pace the Mariners

The Associated Press

For the Baltimore Orioles, the race for a playoff spot is finished. For Ken Griffey Jr., the chase for history is heating up.

On the day that the mighty Orioles became the first team in the majors to clinch a postseason berth, Griffey riveted attention on his pursuit of Roger Maris.

The Seattle Mariners' outfielder hit his 51st and 52d home runs Monday night, moving closer to Maris's mark of 61 in 1961. Griffey has 11 games left in the regular season.

"I just go out and try to hit the ball hard," Griffey said after a 7-3 victory over Toronto. "I don't look at records and I don't look at the record book. There's still two weeks left."

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Griffey, who had not connected for eight games, hit a two-run homer in the first inning. He hit a drive that barely hooked foul in the third and came back with a home run in the fifth at the Kingdome.

Griffey, batting .304 and leading the majors with 139 RBIs, took over baseball's home run lead with one more than Mark McGwire of the St. Louis Cardinals.

Griffey, who hit 49 homers last season, became the sixth major league player to hit 100 or more home runs in two consecutive years. McGwire also accomplished the feat this season.

Orioles 6, Indians 5, (1st game), Indians 4, Orioles 1, (2d game) The Orioles assured themselves of at least a wild-card spot by beating Cleveland in the opener of a day-night doubleheader.

Jeffrey Hammonds's 460-foot home run in the seventh inning overcame Cleveland's 5-4 lead. In the second game, Chad Ogea pitched six shutout innings and Marquis Grissom homered for the Indians.

Cleveland leads the AL Central by seven games over Milwaukee.

Angels 8, Twins 5 Garret Anderson fouled off seven pitches from Rick Aguilera with two strikes, then hit a three-run homer in the ninth inning that sent Anaheim over Minnesota at home.

Yankees 7, Red Sox 6 Derek Jeter's two-out single in the bottom of the ninth lifted New York over Boston. The Yankees' number for clinching a playoff spot is six.

Paul O'Neill drew a leadoff walk, moved up on a long fly ball and scored when Jeter's single fell in front of diving center fielder Michael Coleman.

Brewers 11, White Sox 10 In a game dominated by hitters, soft-tossing Doug Jones was the difference at County Stadium. He struck out the final four batters and tied Dan Plesac's team record with 33 saves.

Royals 11, Rangers 9 Jeff King hit a two-run double in the ninth, giving Kansas City the victory on the road.

Tigers 6, Athletics 3 A crowd of only 4,651, the smallest to see the Athletics at home since 1986, watched Bobby Higginson hit a three-run homer for Detroit as the Tigers won for the 10th time in 13 games.

In the National League:

Dodgers 7, Cardinals 6 After squandering a two-run lead in the ninth, the Dodgers came back with three runs in the 15th to beat St. Louis at home.

Braves 5, Giants 4 The Braves battled back at home against the Giants with a four-run rally in the ninth against San Francisco's closer, Rod Beck, finally prevailing on Fred McGriff's two-out, two-run homer.

Rockies 7, Marlins 1 At Miami, Larry Walker hit his league-leading 44th home run and Andres Galarraga followed with his 37th homer in the seventh as Colorado won its fifth straight.

Padres 4, Astros 3 Reliever Jim Bruske escaped a seventh-inning jam as San Diego won at Houston, reducing its lead over Pittsburgh in the NL Central to 3½ games.

Pirates 5, Expos 4 At Pittsburgh, Kevin Young homered in his first at-bat since Aug. 2 as the Pirates rallied to beat Montreal.

Young's 10th-inning homer came a day after he angrily challenged his teammates to get back in the NL Central race following a ninth-inning loss to the Cubs. He was sidelined for a month because of an injured thumb.

Reds 4, Cubs 1 Eduardo Perez hit a home run and an RBI single as Cincinnati won at Chicago.

Mets 10, Phillies 5 (1st game), Phillies 2, Mets 1 (2d game) Darrin Winston, a 31-year-old rookie making his first major league start, allowed only one hit in seven innings as Philadelphia beat New York in the nightcap for a doubleheader split.

The visiting Mets won the opener behind Bernard Gilkey and Butch Huskey, who each hit two home runs and then each added RBI singles in the 10th inning.

Angels Bedevil Disney

Los Angeles Times Service

ANAHEIM, California — The Walt Disney Co. expects to lose at least $25 million in its first two seasons operating the Anaheim Angels and could spend an additional $90 million to renovate Anaheim Stadium, Tony Tavares, president of Anaheim Sports, said Monday.

Davis Returns To the Orioles And Ovation

By Mark Maske
Washington Post Service

BALTIMORE — Eric Davis made an emotional return to the lineup, and immediately good things happened to the Baltimore Orioles, who won the game.

Playing for the team for the first time since he underwent surgery for colon cancer three months ago, Davis went 0 for 3 during a five-inning stint Monday at Oriole Park at Camden Yards.

He hit the ball hard a few times, contributed some superb defense in right field and made the day a memorable one.

Davis was merely a spectator in the second game of a doubleheader with the Cleveland Indians, but this day still belonged to the 35-year-old outfielder. "It was better than I imagined," he said.

Before his first at-bat, Davis doffed his batting helmet when the crowd of 41,602 — including his wife, Sherrie, and his mother, Shirley Frazier — gave him a standing ovation.

"I was kind of numb from anticipation," Davis said. "It made me teary-eyed a little bit. That's when I tipped my hat to the crowd to let them know I felt what they were giving me. That's why I wanted my first game back to be at home."

His return from the disabled list, following 7 of 18 scheduled weekly chemotherapy treatments, was postponed when he left the Orioles for a week earlier this month after learning that his brother, Jimmy, had died of a heart attack at age 36.

Davis hit the ball hard in his first at-bat, but his line drive to deep right-center field was caught by right fielder Manny Ramirez. Davis grounded out to third baseman Matt Williams in innings two and five, nearly beating out his fifth-inning bouncer down the line for an infield single.

Ted Mathias/Agence France-Presse

Eric Davis acknowledging the cheers of the fans at his return.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
y-Baltimore	91	57	.615	—
New York	85	63	.574	6
Detroit	74	76	.493	18
Boston	73	76	.490	18½
Toronto	71	79	.473	21
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Cleveland	79	67	.541	—
Milwaukee	73	75	.493	7
Chicago	73	77	.487	8
Kansas City	61	86	.415	18½
Minnesota	60	88	.405	20
WEST DIVISION				
Seattle	84	67	.556	—
Anaheim	78	72	.520	5½
Texas	70	80	.467	13½
Oakland	61	90	.404	23

y-clinched postseason berth

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	92	57	.617	—
Florida	86	62	.581	5½
New York	82	68	.547	10½
Montreal	74	75	.497	18
Philadelphia	60	89	.403	32
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Houston	75	74	.503	—
Pittsburgh	72	78	.480	3½
Cincinnati	69	80	.463	6
St. Louis	69	80	.463	6
Chicago	63	87	.420	12½
WEST DIVISION				
Los Angeles	83	67	.553	—
San Francisco	82	68	.547	1
Colorado	78	72	.520	5
San Diego	71	79	.473	12

MONDAY'S LINESCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland 001 030 100—5 8 1
Baltimore 220 000 20x—6 6 0

Anderson, Plunk (7), Assenmacher (8) and Borders. Alomar (8); Yan, Boskie (5), Rhodes (6), Benitez (7), Myers (9) and Webster, Hoiles (9). W—Benitez, 4-4. L—Plunk, 4-5. Sv—Myers (42). HRs—Cleveland, Vizquel (5). Baltimore, Hammonds (20).

Second game

Cleveland 000 020 101—4 10 0
Baltimore 000 000 100—1 10 1

Ogea, M. Jackson (7), Assenmacher (8), Mesa (8) and S. Alomar. Krivda, Mills (7), Orosco (8), Te.Mathews (9) and Webster. W—Ogea 7-9. L—Krivda 4-7. Sv—Mesa (14). HRs—Cleveland, Grissom (12). Baltimore, Berroa (26).

Boston 012 003 000—6 12 0
New York 004 101 001—7 11 0

Saberhagen, D. Lowe (5), Mahay (6), Brandenburg (7), Corsi (8) and Haselman; D.Wells, Boehringer (6), M. Rivera (9) and Posada. W—M. Rivera 5-4. L—Corsi 3-2. HRs—N.Y., Raines (3), T. Martinez (42).

Chicago 100 025 020—10 14 0
Milwaukee 420 032 00x—11 13 1

Eyre, Levine (5), N. Cruz (6), T. Castillo (7) and Fabregas, Machado (6); Eldred, Davis (6), Fetters (7), Do.Jones (8) and Stinnett. W—Eldred 13-13. L—Eyre 3-4. Sv—Do.Jones (33). HRs—Chicago, Abbott (1), M. Valdez (1), O. Guillen (4). Milwaukee, Voigt (8), Dr.Jackson (4).

Kansas City 133 101 002—11 19 2
Texas 202 210 110—9 16 1

Rusch, Bones (4), Whisenant (7), Pichardo (8), J. Montgomery (9) and M.Sweeney; Helling, W. Heredia (3), Whiteside (6), Patterson (8) and I. Rodriguez. W—Pichardo 3-5. L—Patterson 9-6. Sv—J. Montgomery (13). HRs—Tex., Ju.Gonzalez (38), F. Tatis (7).

Detroit 000 002 400—6 11 0
Oakland 000 010 020—3 10 0

Ju.Thompson, Brocail (8), M. Myers (8), To.Jones (8) and Casanova; Oquist, Witasick (7), Lorraine (8), T. J.Mathews (9) and Molina, Mayne (9). W—Ju.Thompson 14-11. L—Oquist 3-6. Sv—To.Jones (30). HR—Detroit, Higginson (26).

Toronto 000 002 100—3 9 0
Seattle 210 031 00x—7 10 1

W.Williams, Janzen (5), Almanzar (7), Robinson (8) and B.Santiago; Cloude, Spoljaric (7), Ayala (7), Charlton (8), Slocumb (9) and Da.Wilson. W—Cloude 3-2. L—W. Williams 8-14. Sv—Slocumb (25). HRs—Toronto, Cruz Jr (24). Seattle, Cora (10), Griffey Jr 2 (52), Sorrento (29), Da.Wilson (14).

Minnesota 200 002 010—5 8 2
Anaheim 000 103 013—8 9 2

Hawkins, Swindell (6), Trombley (8), Guardado (9), Aguilera (9) and Steinbach; D.Springer, Holtz (8), P. Harris (8) and Kreuter. W—P. Harris 4-4. L—Trombley 2-3. HRs—Anaheim, G. Anderson (8), Hollins (14), Howell (12).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York 000 100 220 5—10 14 1
Philadelphia 201 011 000 0—5 10 0

(10 innings): Bohanon, Acevedo (6), Lidle (8), Rojas (10) and A. Castillo, Pratt (7); Beech, Spradlin (8), Bottalico (9), Karp (10), Ryan (10) and Lieberthal. W—Lidle, 7-1. L—Karp, 1-1. HRs—New York, McRae (9), Gilkey 2 (18), Huskey 2 (23).

Second game

New York 000 100 000—1 3 0
Philadelphia 020 000 00x—2 6 1

Crawford, McMichael (7) and Pratt; Winston, Gomes (8), Karp (8), Bottalico (9) and Estalella. W—Winston 1-0. L—Crawford 2-3. Sv—Bottalico (30).

Montreal 000 100 003 0—4 10 1
Pittsburgh 013 000 000 1—5 14 2

P.J.Martinez, Bennett (8), Kline (8), Telford (9) and Fletcher, Chavez (9); Loaiza, Wallace (7), Loiselle (9), Rincon (10), M.Wilkins (10) and Kendall. W—M. Wilkins 9-5. L—Telford 4-6. HR—Pittsburgh, K. Young (17).

Colorado 000 100 240—7 7 0
Florida 100 000 000—1 11 2

Jm.Wright, M. Munoz (7), S. Reed (7), McCurry (8), Leskanic (9) and Je.Reed; A.Fernandez, Vosberg (8), Stanifer (8), K. Miller (9) and C. Johnson, Natal (9). W—Jm.Wright 7-11. L—A. Fernandez 17-11. HRs—Colorado, Weiss (4), L. Walker (44), Galarraga (37).

Cincinnati 002 001 100—4 9 0
Chicago 010 000 000—1 6 1

Morgan, G. White (8), Shaw (9) and J. Oliver; Je.Gonzalez, Bottenfield (7), D. Stevens (8), Morel (9) and M. Hubbard. W—Morgan 8-11. L—Je.Gonzalez 11-8. Sv—Shaw (38). HRs—Cincinnati, Edu.Perez (16). Chicago, Sosa (33).

San Diego 110 110 000—4 11 0
Houston 001 000 200—3 7 1

P.Smith, Erdos (7), H. Murray (7), Bruske (7), Hoffman (8) and C.Hernandez; Hampton, Hudek (5), T. Martin (8) and Ausmus. W—P. Smith 6-5. L—Hampton 13-10. Sv—Hoffman (34). HR—San Diego, Cr.Jones (7).

San Francisco 200 002 000—4 5 0
Atlanta 000 000 104—5 8 2

Estes, R. Hernandez (8), Beck (9) and B. Johnson; Glavine, Embree (8), Ligtenberg (9) and J. Lopez. W—Ligtenberg 1-0. L—Beck 5-4. HRs—San Francisco, Kent (28). Atlanta, McGriff (22).

L.A. 000 040 000 000 003—7 11 3
St.Lou. 100 010 002 000 002—6 12 3

I.Valdes, Radinsky (8), Osuna (8), To.Worrell (9), Guthrie (9), Hall (9), D. Reyes (11), Harkey (14), Dreifort (15) and Prince; Beltran, Frascatore (6), Bautista (8), Eckersley (10), Petkovsek (11), Raggio (14) and DiFelice, Lampkin (10), Marrero (15). W—Harkey 1-0. L—Raggio 1-2. Sv—Dreifort (4). HRs—St.L., Lankford (29), Gaetti (17).

AMERICAN LEAGUE LEADERS

	G	AB	R	H	Avg.
FThomas ChW	135	490	103	172	.351
Jefferson Bos	123	441	72	148	.336
BeWilliams NYY	118	465	99	155	.333
Ramirez Cle	137	508	91	168	.331
Justice Cle	125	444	77	147	.331
EMartinez Sea	148	517	99	171	.331
Greer Tex	145	556	100	179	.322
O'Leary Bos	133	453	61	144	.318
O'Neill NYY	139	518	86	164	.317
MVaughn Bos	128	479	86	151	.315

RUNS—Garciaparra, Boston, 117; Griffey Jr, Seattle, 116; Jeter, New York, 111; Knoblauch, Minnesota, 109; B. LHunter, Detroit, 105; F. Thomas, Chicago, 103; ToClark, Detroit, 100; Greer, Texas, 100.

RBI—Griffey Jr, Seattle, 139; T. Martinez, New York, 137; Salmon, Anaheim, 118; F. Thomas, Chicago, 116; JuGonzalez, Texas, 116; O.'Neill, New York, 112; ToClark, Detroit, 111.

HITS—Garciaparra, Boston, 196; Jeter, New York, 179; Greer, Texas, 179; JhValentin, Boston, 173; Griffey Jr, Seattle, 173; I. Rodriguez, Texas, 172; FThomas, Chicago, 172.

DOUBLES—JhValentin, Boston, 47; Belle, Chicago, 43; Cirillo, Milwaukee, 42; Cora, Seattle, 40; O. 'Neill, New York, 40; Garciaparra, Boston, 38; Giambi, Oakland, 38; Greer, Texas, 38.

TRIPLES—Garciaparra, Boston, 10; Knoblauch, Minnesota, 9; Burnitz, Milwaukee, 8; Damon, Kansas City, 7; Jeter, New York, 7; B. LHunter, Detroit, 7; Alicea, Anaheim, 7; ByAnderson, Baltimore, 7.

HOME RUNS—Griffey Jr, Seattle, 52; T. Martinez, New York, 42; Thome, Cleveland, 40; JuGonzalez, Texas, 38; Buhner, Seattle, 36; R. Palmeiro, Baltimore, 34; McGwire, Oakland, 34.

STOLEN BASES—B. LHunter, Detroit, 70; Knoblauch, Minnesota, 58; Nixon, Toronto, 47; TGoodwin, Texas, 45; Vizquel, Cleveland, 42; Durham, Chicago, 31; A. Rodriguez, Seattle, 29.

PITCHING (17 Decisions)—RaJohnson, Seattle, 17-4, .810, 2.25; Moyer, Seattle, 16-4, .800, 3.73; Clemens, Toronto, 21-6, .778, 2.02; Erickson, Baltimore, 16-6, .727, 3.61; Pettitte, New York, 17-7, .708, 2.89; Blair, Detroit, 16-7, .696, 4.01; C. Finley, Anaheim, 13-6, .684, 4.23; Hershiser, Cleveland, 13-6, .684, 4.65.

STRIKEOUTS—RaJohnson, Seattle, 272; Clemens, Toronto, 263; Cone, New York, 215; Mussina, Baltimore, 206; Fassero, Seattle, 175; Appier, Kan. City, 175; Radke, Minnesota, 158.

SAVES—RaMyers, Baltimore, 42; M. Rivera, New York, 41; DoJones, Milwaukee, 33; ToJones, Detroit, 30; Wetteland, Texas, 29; R. Hernandez, Chicago, 27; Percival, Anaheim, 25; Slocumb, Seattle, 25.

NATIONAL LEAGUE LEADERS

	G	AB	R	H	Avg.
LWalker Col	144	535	134	198	.370
Gwynn SD	139	554	88	203	.366
Piazza LA	140	504	94	180	.357
Lofton Atl	111	460	86	156	.339
Joyner SD	124	425	55	142	.334
Alfonzo NYM	139	483	80	157	.325
MaGrace ChC	140	515	80	167	.324
Galarraga Col	143	557	112	178	.320
Bichette Col	139	520	75	163	.313
Blauser Atl	143	496	83	153	.308

RUNS—L. Walker, Colorado, 134; Biggio, Houston, 133; Galarraga, Colorado, 112; Bonds, San Francisco, 109; EcYoung, Los Angeles, 100; Bagwell, Houston, 99; S. Finley, San Diego, 95.

RBI—Galarraga, Colorado, 130; Bagwell, Houston, 122; L. Walker, Colorado, 118; Bichette, Colorado, 114; Sosa, Chicago, 113; Gwynn, San Diego, 113; Kent, San Francisco, 112.

HITS—Gwynn, San Diego, 203; L. Walker, Colorado, 198; Piazza, Los Angeles, 180; Biggio, Houston, 180; Galarraga, Colorado, 178; Mondesi, Los Angeles, 174; Castilla, Colorado, 174.

DOUBLES—Grudzielanek, Montreal, 51; Gwynn, San Diego, 45; L. Walker, Colorado, 44; Lansing, Montreal, 43; ChJones, Atlanta, 39; Mondesi, Los Angeles, 39; Morandini, Philadelphia, 38.

TRIPLES—DeShields, St. Louis, 12; W. Guerrero, Los Angeles, 9; Randa, Pittsburgh, 9; Womack, Pittsburgh, 9; NPerez, Colorado, 8; E. cYoung, Los Angeles, 8; Daulton, Florida, 8.

HOME RUNS—L. Walker, Colorado, 44; Castilla, Colorado, 39; Bagwell, Houston, 39; Galarraga, Colorado, 37; Piazza, Los Angeles, 35; Sosa, Chicago, 33; Bonds, San Francisco, 33.

STOLEN BASES—D. Sanders, Cincinnati, 56; Womack, Pittsburgh, 52; D. eShields, St. Louis, 47; EcYoung, Los Angeles, 42; Biggio, Houston, 40; Mondesi, Los Angeles, 32; Q. Veras, San Diego, 31; L. Walker, Colorado, 31; Bonds, San Francisco, 31.

PITCHING (17 Decisions)—Neagle, Atlanta, 20-3, .870, 2.67; Estes, San Francisco, 18-4, .818, 3.04; G. Maddux, Atlanta, 18-4, .818, 2.22; Kile, Houston, 18-6, .750, 2.38; P. JMartinez, Montreal, 17-7, .708, 1.91; Rueter, San Francisco, 12-6, .667, 3.50; Park, Los Angeles, 13-7, .650, 3.48; M. Clark, Chicago, 13-7, .650, 3.84; Glavine, Atlanta, 13-7, .650, 3.09.

STRIKEOUTS—Schilling, Philadelphia, 296; P. JMartinez, Montreal, 284; Smoltz, Atlanta, 226; Nomo, Los Angeles, 218; Kile, Houston, 197; K. JBrown, Florida, 195; Estes, San Francisco, 175; AnBenes, St. Louis, 175.

SAVES—Shaw, Cincinnati, 38; Beck, San Francisco, 37; JoFranco, New York, 36; ToWorrell, Los Angeles, 35; Eckersley, St. Louis, 35; Hoffman, San Diego, 34; Nen, Florida, 33; Wohlers, Atlanta, 33.

JAPANESE LEAGUES

CENTRAL LEAGUE	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Yakult	73	45	2	.619	—
Yokohama	65	52	—	.556	7.5
Hiroshima	59	57	—	.509	13.0
Hanshin	54	66	1	.450	20.0
Yomiuri	54	67	—	.446	20.5
Chunichi	51	69	1	.425	23.0
PACIFIC LEAGUE	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Seibu	68	48	3	.586	—
Orix	60	51	3	.541	5.5
Kintetsu	59	59	4	.500	10.0
Daiei	56	61	1	.479	12.5
Nippon Ham	55	66	1	.455	15.5
Lotte	50	63	2	.442	16.5

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

CENTRAL LEAGUE

Yakult 4, Hanshin 2

PACIFIC LEAGUE

Daiei vs. Seibu ppd, rain
Lotte vs. Kintetsu ppd, rain

FOOTBALL

NFL STANDINGS

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

EAST	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
New England	3	0	0	1.000	99	37
Miami	2	1	0	.667	50	46
Buffalo	1	2	0	.333	57	78
N.Y. Jets	1	2	0	.333	87	58
Indianapolis	0	3	0	.000	19	78
CENTRAL						
Jacksonville	2	0	0	1.000	68	40
Baltimore	2	1	0	.667	74	61
Cincinnati	1	1	0	.500	34	44
Pittsburgh	1	1	0	.500	21	50
Tennessee	1	1	0	.500	37	37
WEST						
Denver	3	0	0	1.000	89	31
Kansas City	2	1	0	.667	53	62
Oakland	1	2	0	.333	84	83
San Diego	1	2	0	.333	34	73
Seattle	1	2	0	.333	48	79

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

EAST	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Dallas	2	1	0	.667	80	52
Washington	2	1	0	.667	56	37
Arizona	1	2	0	.333	59	65
N.Y. Giants	1	2	0	.333	67	81
Philadelphia	1	2	0	.333	47	61
CENTRAL						
Tampa Bay	3	0	0	1.000	65	37
Detroit	2	1	0	.667	77	48
Green Bay	2	1	0	.667	70	52
Minnesota	2	1	0	.667	75	65
Chicago	0	3	0	.000	55	97
WEST						
Carolina	2	1	0	.667	45	37
San Francisco	2	1	0	.667	54	32
St. Louis	1	2	0	.333	64	74
Atlanta	0	3	0	.000	54	73
New Orleans	0	3	0	.000	37	91

MONDAY'S RESULT

Dallas 21, Philadelphia 20.

SOCCER

UEFA CUP

FIRST ROUND, FIRST LEG

MPKC Mozyr 1, Dynamo Tbilisi 1
Rotor Volgograd 2, Orebro 0
FC Jazz Pori 0, 1860 Munich 1
Maribor Teatanic 1, Ajax Amsterdam 1

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Mallorca 6, Sporting Gijon 2

STANDINGS: Barcelona 9; Mallorca 7, Real Madrid 7, Celta Vigo 7, Tenerife 7; Racing Santander 6; Oviedo 5, Espanyol 5; Atletico Madrid 4, Compostela 4, Zaragoza 4, Athletic Bilbao 4; Salamanca 3, Real Sociedad 3; Deportivo Coruna 2; Merida 1; Valencia 0, Sporting Gijon 0, Valladolid 0.

CYCLING

TOUR OF SPAIN

Leading placings in the 194.5-km 11th stage from Almendralejo on Tuesday:

1, Jan Svorada, Czech Republic, Mapei 4 hours 21 minutes, 33 seconds
2, Maurizio Fondriest, Italy, Cofidis
3, Laurent Jalabert, France, ONCE
4, Sergei Ivanov, Russia, TVM
5, Massimiliano Gentili, Italy, Cantina Tollo
6, Claudio Camin, Italy, Brescialat
7, Angelo Canzonieri, Italy, Saeco
8, Laurent Brochard, France, Lotus
9, Laurent Dufaux, Switzerland, Lotus
10, Fabrizio Guidi, Italy, Scrigno, all s.t.

OVERALL: 1, Alex Zuelle, Switzerland, ONCE, 48 hours zero minutes 30 seconds; 2, Dufaux, 32 secs behind; 3, Fernando Escartin, Spain, Kelme, 2:14; 4, Claus Moller, Denmark, Estepona, 2:40; 5, Yvon Ledanois, France, GAN, 3:15; 6, Daniel Clavero, Spain, Estepona, 3:50; 7, Marcos Serrano, Spain, Kelme, same time; 8, Enrico Zaina, Italy, Asics, 3:56; 9, Igor Galdeano, Spain, Euskaltel, 5:33; 10, Bo Hamburger, Denmark, TVM 5:57.

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE

NL—Reduced suspension of Tyler Houston of Chicago Cubs from 2 games to 1, for fighting in a game against San Francisco Aug. 13.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

TORONTO—Signed F Tracy McGrady to 3-year contract.

VANCOUVER—Signed C Ivano Newbill.

FOOTBALL

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

INDIANAPOLIS—Signed C Jason Johnson to practice squad.

HOCKEY

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

DALLAS—Assigned D Frederic Bouchard, RW Marty Flichel, D Joel Kwiatkowski and D Mark Pivetz to Michigan, IHL; and LW Nick Bootland, LW Ryan Christie, RW Mike Hurley, D Richard Jackman, G Eoin McInerney, and D Evgeny Tsybuk to their junior clubs.

FLORIDA—Assigned F Ashley Buckberger, D Wes Swinson and G David Lemanowicz to New Haven of the AHL; D Chris Armstrong to Fort Wayne, IHL; D Gaetan Poirier to Canadian National Team; F Mike Brown to Kamloops, WHL; D Joey Tetarenko to Portland, WHL; and F Keith Delaney, F Nick Smith, F Ivan Novoseltsev, F Andrew Long, D Vratislav Cech, D Chris Allen, and D Mike Lankshear to their junior clubs.

LOS ANGELES—D Jesse Black D Jeff Katcher, RW Marian Cisar, D Richard Seeley, RW Greg Phillips, D Konrad Brand returned to their junior clubs.

MONTREAL—Assigned D Derrick Walser, D Jarl-Espen Ygranes, LW Michel Tremblay and RW Francois Page to their junior clubs.

PHILADELPHIA—Signed D Chris Therien to multiyear contract.

TAMPA BAY—Re-signed LW Jeff Toms.

TORONTO—Assigned Greg Smyth, Nathan Dempsey, Shawn Carter, Rob Butz, Greg Bullock, Mike Burkett, Scott Pearson, Ryan Pepperall, Kelly Fairchild, Warren Norris, Aaron Brand, Joseph Craigen, Zdenek Nedved, Mark Kolesar and Shawn Thornton to St. Johns, AHL.

VANCOUVER—Re-signed F Scott Walker and F Donald Brashear. D Ryan Bonni, G Matt Cockell, C David Darguzas, C Harold Druken, LW Kyle Friedrich, RW Darcy Harris, G Allen Hitchen, D Rod Leroux, RW Larry Shapley, LW Jonas Soling, C Chris Stanley returned to junior clubs.

WASHINGTON—Signed D Rick Mrozik.

DENNIS THE MENACE

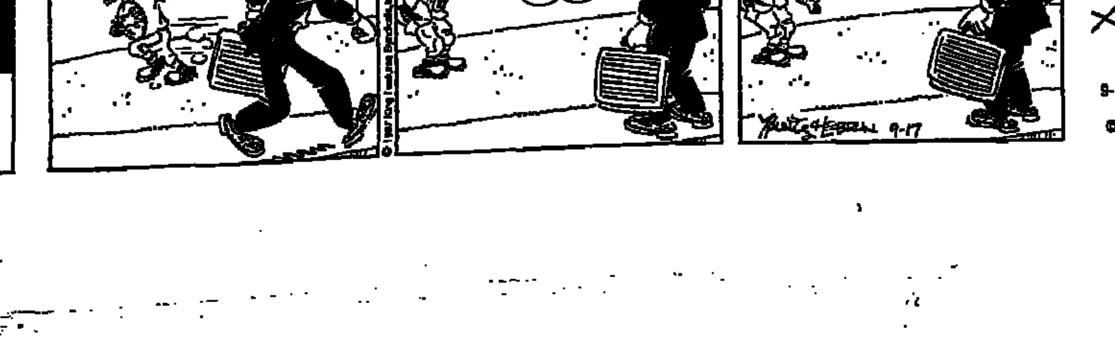
"WHY CAN'T YOU LET RUFF BURY HIS OWN BONE?"

PEANUTS

GARFIELD

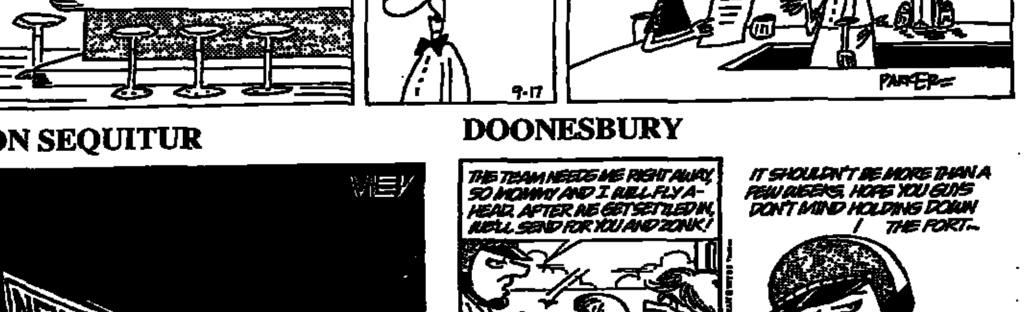
BEETLE BAILEY

BLONDIE



CALVIN AND HOBBES

WIZARD of ID



NON SEQUITUR

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DOONESBURY

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

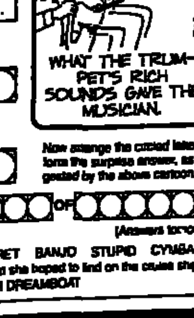
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NOWDY

KLANB

THRIZE

PHESCY



WHAT THE TRUMPET'S RICH SOUNDS GAVE THE MUSICIAN.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A ☐☐☐☐ OF ☐☐☐☐☐☐

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BERET BANJO STUPID CYMBAL
Answer: What she hoped to find on the cruise ship—HER DREAMBOAT

Air One
LONDON/STANSTED
MILAN/LINATE
BOOKING OFFICE
06/488800 - 1478/48880

OBSERVER

Giving It the Old College Try

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Here's why Americans no longer have big families: college.

Suppose you had 12 children —

Ah, but you are laughing. "Twelve children," you are laughing. "Hah hah hah."

Well, you are laughing at my grandmother, and if she were here at this moment you would regret giving your laugh muscles such free play. All but 1 of her 12 were boys. A woman who has brought 11 boys to manhood does not do it by being a good sport when people laugh at her.

So suppose you had 12 children, of whom the oldest is about done with high school. You would be studying the college survey just published by U.S. News & World Report.

Having skimmed the contents, you would immediately (1) swear never to have 12 children again, and (2) tell the entire brood, "As of right now, you are all finished with school and will start tomorrow learning honest trades."

□

U.S. News reports that the price of sending one — just one child! — to college for one year — just one year! — is now more than $20,000 at most of the flossier academies. Add $7,000 for room and board, and go figure:

Twenty-seven thousand dollars a year for four years comes to $108,000. Twelve children at $108,000 a child for four years runs to $1,296,000. Toss in inflation — and nothing inflates faster nowadays than college costs — and you can round the number off at $1.5 million, give or take $100,000.

That's why nobody has 12 children anymore. Having one in college is enough to keep Mom and Dad in penury until they're old enough to be wrapped in shawls and kept in rocking chairs. If they can afford $27,000 a year for college they are probably in a tax bracket that licenses various governments to ravage maybe 50 percent of their salaries. This means they have to earn about $54,000 before taxes just for tuition and board.

That's for one child. For two, it's $108,000 a year. For three — But let us draw the curtain. If you have tears you are probably shedding them now.

What do colleges do for this kind of money? They certify. As the United States is now organized, people not certified by colleges don't have a lot to look forward to except that blessed happiness that cannot be bought with money. When seeking work, youth is asked by corporate interrogators, "Are you certified?" If not, alas!

The essential certifying is done by colleges of what is called "higher learning," the highest form of learning being that uncertified people don't go far. The indispensable certificates, called "diplomas," certify that recipients are persons whose parents were willing to face financial ruin in order to have their children certified.

□

In the past generation or two, too many people have been certified. The employment market is glutted with certified job applicants. Employers can afford to be picky.

"So you're certified, and who isn't these days?" they yawn. "Being certified cuts no ice here, kid. The big question is how much did the old folks pay to get the certifying done for you."

So Moms and Dads now pray that their produce will be acceptable to colleges notorious for their bankruptive tuition costs.

Applicants for admission to these top-dollar certifiers are so profuse that being accepted to one confers a singularity in a category with the Hope Diamond and the World Series victory of the St. Louis Browns. Parents pining for poverty dream of having just one precious child accepted by a college that rejects 999 of every 1,000 applications.

□

These elegant academies, as might be expected, tend to breed killers — corporation lawyers, merger-acquisition-and-downsizing wizards, Washington string-pullers, etc. The kind of people you don't mess with if you know what's good for you. Killers.

No wonder. After paying those killer tuitions, their parents would probably kill them if they didn't become killers.

New York Times Service

Outing Goethe? A Literary Bombshell

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Among the giants of literature, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe remains unique. One of history's great Renaissance men, he achieved Olympian feats during his 83 years as a critic, journalist, painter, statesman, scientist and philosopher.

No wonder he is hailed as the ultimate European, a man who felt at ease in many cultures and lived life to the full extent of its possibilities.

Goethe's relations with women are often cited as a primary inspiration behind his extraordinary achievements. He fathered five children with Christiane Vulpius, though only one survived past birth.

He courted many beautiful and intelligent women throughout his life. The writer sealed his masterpiece "Faust" with the final couplet, "The Eternal Feminine draws us on," which seemed to extol the opposite sex as the focus of man's noblest creative energies.

But a new study of Germany's most famous writer has shaken the literary establishment by declaring the poet's life and work were really shaped by his suppressed homosexuality.

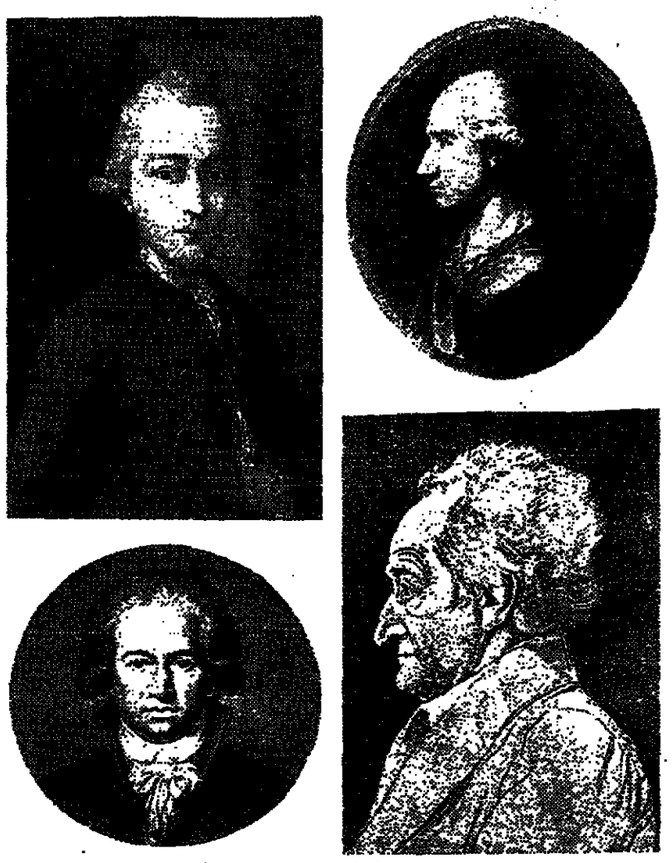
In a nation that reveres Goethe as much as, if not more than, the British do Shakespeare, the author Karl Hugo Pruys hopes his biography will cause readers to see Goethe in a new light.

"I have broken one of our greatest taboos," Pruys said in an interview. "Goethe's homosexuality is unquestionably central to his life and work. But there has long been a conspiracy to cover this up because of the conviction that Germans would never accept that their favorite national poet was gay."

Pruys, a historian who spent a decade scrutinizing Goethe's writings, argues in "Die Liebkosungen des Tigrers" (The Tiger's Tender Touch) that the 18th-century genius harbored serious phobias about women and found his greatest artistic and personal fulfillment through relationships with men.

Pruys said Goethe's reputation as a dashing Don Juan is largely a myth. He insists the poet was actually afraid of women and never touched one until the ripe age of 39, when he was seduced by Christiane. And Pruys claims the numerous love letters Goethe wrote to women were simply sentimental affectations of his time, not true professions of amorous desire.

"Goethe was by no means a womanizer. He was a natural actor who loved the disguise," the author says. "So what if he was married? Oscar Wilde also married and had two kids, but that does not preclude the fact he was gay.



The many faces of Goethe: Clockwise from top left, at 16, 23, 77 and 41.

"We need to take Goethe down from his pedestal and see him for what he really was. Then we will have a better understanding of his work and his times."

Pruys says Goethe married Christiane, who was 16 years his junior and often slept in a separate room, as a reluctant favor.

In contrast, he says, Goethe confided the joy of physical love in letters to male friends and said his most sensual experience occurred when he went swimming naked with other young men in the lakes of Switzerland.

The defining relationship in Goethe's career as a writer, Pruys says, was an intensely passionate liaison with the Dusseldorf philosopher Friedrich Heinrich Jacobi.

In response to a letter from Jacobi, who said he was "tenderly and deeply in love" with Goethe, Pruys quotes Goethe as expressing his "rapture and bliss" at being treated as the "love object" of his philosopher friend.

Goethe concluded many of his letters to Jacobi and other close male friends with the signature "warmest kisses" and other expressions of physical longing.

By challenging the received wisdom about Goethe, Pruys has attracted a good deal of criticism. Lothar Ehrlich, one of Germany's top literary historians, from Goethe's home town of Weimar, calls the book "wrong-headed" in its conviction that the cultural icon was masking his true sexual orientation from the public eye.

"Goethe lived in a uniquely sentimental age; what he wrote about men was not necessarily signs of homophilia but merely the spirit of the Storm and Stress movement of his time," Ehrlich said.

"It's true that Goethe may have been confused about his sexual identity in his younger years, but it is foolish to conclude that passionate love for other men was the driving force in his life and work."

Pruys, who wrote an acclaimed biography of Chancellor Helmut Kohl, says his critics are upset because he is challenging Goethe's pretense of virility whereas he is more interested in exploring whether Goethe's hidden sexual proclivity might have something to do with the richness of his imagination and literary canon.

"People do not like to hear that their heroes are subject to the same habits and foibles as normal humans," Pruys said. "The image of Goethe has been carefully cultivated over the years as cultural version of the German superman. I am just trying to tell people the truth about the man's real nature. It's no reason for them to feel so uncomfortable."

TABLOID BIOGRAPHY

The Unauthorized Kitty Kelley Takes On 'The Royals'

By Paula Span
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Kitty Kelley and her husband were at their Virginia country home on the Shenandoah River a few weeks ago when the call came: "Turn on CNN right away." She watched for three hours as information about the fatal accident in Paris dribbled in. "I was sick about it," she says.

And for more than the usual reasons. Aside from her shock at the violent death of Diana, Princess of Wales, there was the matter of Kelley's latest celebrity biography, "The Royals," a hefty group portrait of the Windsor dynasty that the Washington writer had spent four years researching. It was to be shipped to stores in three weeks, and now it might face even more carping and catcalls than Kelley's exposés usually provoke.

"It gives a very inside, unvarnished look at the royal family," Kelley says. "And I don't know how that will play."

Given the weeks of televised pomp, the tributes floral and verbal, the general gushing, is there much appetite for Kelley's contention that King George VI and his wife conceived both Queen Elizabeth and her sister, Margaret, through artificial insemination? Her discussions of Prince Philip's rumored affairs? Her characterization of Sarah Ferguson as a diet pill user? Or of the not-yet-canonized Diana Spencer as a woman who could be petty, shallow and manipulative as well as gracious and glam?

Her preference, Kelley says, was to delay the book until January. Warner Books decided to proceed, but Larry Kirshbaum, chairman of Time Warner Trade Publishing, initially said the Sept. 23 publication date would not be pushed up. "We didn't want to appear to be exploiting a tragic situation about which we all feel terrible," he told the Washington Post reporter David Streitfeld a few days before Diana's funeral.

But reports of customers flooding bookstores in search of royal-related literature effected a corporate change of heart. So here is Kelley's "The Royals," going on sale in a welter of daunting statistics: 600,000 shipped copies of a 502-page tome based on 800 interviews. And here is its author in her black Chanel suit with its trademark white camellia, holding court in the Four Seasons hotel in Manhattan, receiving a dozen journalists on the first day of a promotional marathon.

The Windsors, whose reign she chronicles from 1917 — when King George V began to downplay the clan's Germanic origins, renaming it after a storied castle — are "probably the most powerful family in the world and they hold themselves out as unique, special; they put themselves forward as a symbol of rectitude," Kelley says. "I looked to see how they represented family values and how they didn't." Her unsurprising conclusion: "I couldn't say they fare well at all."

Marty Lederhandler/The Associated Press

Publication of Kelley's book was moved up.

A new Kitty Kelley book presents a conundrum for the media. Her huge sales numbers — Warner Books expects the copies in print to jump to a million very shortly — turn publication into an event. Her disclosures have frequently proved too entertaining, and occasionally too important, to ignore. Yet they also make mainstream journalists uneasy because they are often impossible to verify.

Her subjects or their allies protest loudly that the books are too tawdry to merit attention. "Trash and fiction," was how former first lady Barbara Bush called Kelley's previous offering, "Nancy Reagan: The Unauthorized Biography." That 1991 book posed "the same problem there is with gossip of all kinds — some of it's true and some of it's not and you don't know which is which," said Jonathan Alter, who led a team of Newsweek reporters who looked into the Reagan book after publication. Their cover story dismissed Kelley's suggestion that Mrs. Reagan had White House assignations with Frank Sinatra. "There was just no sourcing at all," Alter said.

Kelley now says she didn't "make a judgment" on whether Reagan and Sinatra were White House intimates — "I said she had private luncheons in the family quarters" with Sinatra, "not to be disturbed by anyone, including the president." A disingenuous response — in her book, the word lunches was in quotation marks — but Kelley maintains "there were no mistakes; the book was documented."

The Newsweek group conceded that "despite her wretched excesses" the core of Kelley's book "was right." Is that enough? It isn't, Alter thinks now, because errors in fact or context and inadequate sourcing would mean "she can't be trusted." Yet Alter acknowledges, "It'd be easier if you could say, 'It's all made up' — but it's not."

Several British journalists who helped Kelly gain access to the right circles offer testimonials to her indefatigability as she attempted to track 80 years of royal rumors. "She worked jolly hard over here, spent ages and ages speaking to everyone she could lay her hands on," said Francis Wheen. He's a columnist for the Guardian, which last week ran a front-page headline warning, "U.S. Blockbuster Threatens New Royal Crisis," with a photo of Kelley, "the notorious American author."

"I've seen her at work," said Anthony Holden, a royal biographer and columnist for the Express. Holden, an anti-monarchist, gave two dinner parties so Kelley could meet useful people. "She, amazingly, gets her notebook on the table during dinner and charms and flatters people, particularly men, in the most shameless way," Holden reports. "It's always fun to watch."

The result is a grab bag: some well-worn history, numerous episodes already reported, various scandals widely gossiped about in Britain but unpublishable there because of strict libel laws, new allegations that will raise eyebrows but probably not foment revolution. Much must be taken on faith, since many sources (but by no means all) are unnamed. At Buckingham Palace, a spokesman declined to respond to Kelley's book with a polite, "We never do offer comment on those types of books or articles."

PEOPLE

SEVERAL of Britain's top musicians performed in a charity concert for the stricken volcanic island of Montserrat. "This concert is just a gesture to show the people of Montserrat that somebody is thinking of them," said **Sir Paul McCartney**. McCartney joined **Elton John, Eric Clapton, Phil Collins, Sting, Mark Knopfler, Mick Hucknall** and Montserrat's most popular singer, **Arrow**, at the Royal Albert Hall for the concert before an audience that included **Prince Andrew**. The performers hoped to raise more than $1 million. TV companies from more than 40 nations have bought broadcast rights. The concert was organized by the former Beatles producer **Sir George Martin**, who built his own recording studio on a Montserratian hilltop in 1979.

Rebecca Naden/AFP

McCartney in concert.

□

John M. Goshko, The Washington Post's correspondent at the United Nations, has won the 1997 Korn/Ferry International Journalism Award for Excellence in UN reporting. The $5,000 prize is sponsored by Korn/Ferry International, an executive search firm, in cooperation with the Business Council of the United Nations. . . . **Enrique** and **Hernando Santos Castillo**, editor and chairman of El Tiempo, a Bogota, Colombia, newspaper, received a 1997 Maria Moors Cabot Prize for the paper's reporting "despite constant threats by the government and drug cartels." The awards are given by Columbia University for contributions to inter-American understanding and press freedom. The recipients also included **Jose de Cordoba**, The Wall Street Journal's Miami-based senior special writer, and **Julia Preston**, The New York Times' correspondent in Mexico for the past two years.

□

Mick Jagger has dragged **Keith Richards** into the 21st century, musically speaking. Jagger persuaded a reluctant Richards to bring in some young producers to add some new studio tricks to the **Rolling Stones'** 39th album, "Bridges to Babylon." Touches from the producers — **The Dust Brothers** and **Danny Saber** — are immediately evident. The album's first single includes a sample of rapper **Biz Markie**. There are drum loops and computer edits and overdubs — all decidedly un-Stonesy touches. "I don't work that way," Richards said bluntly. "I'm going hands on — you're going synthesized. I don't get a buzz from that kind of recording. At the same time, I like the songs."

□

The Clintons took their daughter, **Chelsea**, out for a three-hour going-away dinner at an Indian restaurant two blocks from the White House. The Bombay Club is one of Chelsea's favorite restaurants. It was a farewell dinner for the first daughter before she departs Thursday for Stanford University in California. The Clintons played host to two other couples and their children, who were schoolmates of Chelsea's at Sidwell Friends School in Washington.

□

Pablo Picasso tops a list of artists best known to Germans but only half of them love the Spaniard's paintings, a survey published Tuesday by a Cologne institute for empirical psychology found. Picasso, with whom 93 percent of 900 German respondents were familiar, was followed by **Rembrandt** (92 percent), whom 58 percent found acceptable. Sixty to 70 percent of those polled knew **Salvador Dali, Claude Monet** and the Austrian painter **Friedensreich Hundertwasser**. Only one in five Germans was found to like modern art while 37 percent favor traditional paintings.

□

Ted Turner says he's through with expanding his empire. "I'm so businessed-out," Turner said after he had delivered a speech to the Commerce Club in Atlanta. "I'm in the timber business, bison business, magazine business, TV business, TV production business, movie business, real estate business, sports business, news business," he said. "It's like having 30 children, 100 children, and you don't even know all their names."

Every country has its own AT&T Access Number which makes calling home or to other countries really easy. Just dial the AT&T Access Number for the country you're calling from and you'll get the clearest connections home. And be sure to charge your calls on your AT&T Calling Card. It'll help you avoid outrageous phone charges on your hotel bill and save you beaucoup de francs (up to 60%*). Check the list for AT&T Access Numbers.

Steps to follow for easy calling worldwide:

1. Just dial the AT&T Access Number for the country you are calling from.
2. Dial the phone number you're calling.
3. Dial the calling card number listed above your name.

AT&T Access Numbers

EUROPE	
Austria●○	022-903-011
Belgium●	0-800-100-10
France	0-800-99-0011
Germany	0130-0010
Greece●	00-800-1311
Ireland□	1-800-550-000
Italy●	172-1011
Netherlands●	0800-022-9111
Russia●▲(Moscow)◊	755-5042
Spain	900-99-00-11
Sweden	020-795-611
Switzerland●	0800-99-0011
United Kingdom▲	0500-89-0011
	0800-89-0011
MIDDLE EAST	
Egypt●(Cairo)◊	510-0200
Israel	177-100-2727
Saudi Arabia◇	1-800-10
AFRICA	
Ghana	0191
South Africa	0-800-99-0123

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